THE

Writing Scholar's COMPANION:

OR,

Infallible RULES for Writing

True English

With Eaſe and Certainty:

Drawn from the Grounds and Reaſons of the *ENGLISH* Tongue.

Comprehending in a Full, Plain and Exact Method, whatever is neceſſary to be obſerved in Writing True *Engliſh*.

In Three Parts.

Compoſed for the Benefit of all ſuch as are Induſtriouſly Ambitious of ſo Commendable an Ornament, as Writing True *Engliſh* is generally eſteemed.

Recommended eſpecially to the Youth of both Sexes, and to be Taught in Schools.

London, Printed for the Author, and are to be Sold at the Widow *Sperry's*, over againſt *Cock Alley* in *White-Croſs-Street*. 1695.

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BRITISH MUSEUM

To the

READER.

Kind Reader,

THough the following Pages contain all the Obſervations and Directions that are abſolutely requiſite for Writing True *Engliſh*; yet daily Induſtry muſt put them in practice, by frequent comparing Examples to the Rules, and taking ſpecial notice of the particular Exceptions.

The First *Part*, furnisheth you with Materials for a Foundation.

The Second, gives you the whole Body of the *English* Tongue, for a Superstructure.

And the Last *Part*, Embellisheth it with the Necessary Ornaments of *Pointing* and Accent. Removing the puzzling Difficulties of various Writing, by an Alphabetical Catalogue of Words of the same

or

or very like ſound, but different Sence and Orthography.

The Tables at the end alſo, for the Benefit of ſuch as are altogether ignorant of the *Latin* Tongue.

Here is nothing wanting I preſume, to make the meaneſt Capacity write True *Engliſh* Competently well, and thoſe of quicker *P*arts (as I may ſay) Infallibly, at leaſt not Irregularly; Therefore I muſt entreat your *P*atience, due Attention, and Application of Mind, which will ſoon ren-

der

der the Rules in this Book Eaſie and Familiar, and conſequently the whole *Engliſh* Orthography; That your Writing may not Bluſh to appear before any Impartial Judge. But theſe Rules muſt be conſtantly practiſed till they come to be habitual.

I ſhall only add Two Obſervations more, That (*n*) is put after *a*, *my*, and *thy*, when the next word begins with a Vowel, as *an Apple*, *mine Eies*, *thine Ears*; and by thoſe who would write accurately, (*n*) is put after,

a,

a, before (*h*) as, *an Head*, *an Horſe*, *an Hymn*.

2. That Words ending in *b*, *d*, *g*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p* and *r*, have commonly thoſe Letters doubled; when a Syllable is added to them that begins with a Vowel, as *Rob*, *Robber*; *Bid*, *Bidding*; *Flag*, *Flaggeth*; *Rebel*, *Rebelled*; *Trim*, *Trimming*; *Sin*, *Sinners*; *Gap*, *Gappeth*; *Blur*, *Blurred*, &c.

ERRATA.

THis Book is contrived for the Pocket, to be at hand; For the oftner you peruſe it with conſideration, the ſooner you will be able to Write True *Engliſh*. But pray as you go along correct theſe Miſtakes of the Preſs, and Pardon the Literal Faults. Page 31. Line 25. for *along* read (*a*) *long*. p.37. l. laſt, r. *ſowr Plum*. p.47. l. 13. for a (*y*) r. *ay*. p.51. l.23. Inſert *do-ing*. p.55. for (*e*) r. (*l*). p. 62. l. 1. r. *Sturgeon*. l. laſt r. *tu-ition*. p.88. l.25. for a *Vowel* r. (*tion*). p.92. l.13 for *made ſhort* r. *made ſoft*. p.100. l.14. for *word* r. *ward*. p.104. l.6. r. *Eccleſiaſtes*. p.107. l.9. after *abſolute* inſert *neceſſity*. p.128. l.11. inſert *Books in 12mo. or 12s.* are ſuch as make 12 Leaves of every Sheet. p.112. l.20. for *him* r. *time*. p. 135. l.4. r. *Centaury* or *Centory*. p.139. l.1. r *ſeller*. p.40. l.25. r. *diſſent* or *diſagree*. p.144. l.9. r. *ſhoot*. p.152. l.10. r. *flatterer*. p.159. l.12. r. *Binding*. p.162. l.2. r. *Turbot*. l.9. r. *vein*, or *idle*. p.164. r. *Woollen* with (*l*). p.173. r. *placid*, *agate*. p.177. l.16. r. *fealty*. l.23. r. *queaſy*. p.182. l.14. r. *Compunction*. p.186. l.10. r. *Alchimy*.

The

The First Part.

CHAP. I.

Of the Letters in General.

THE Engliſh Alphabet or A B, C, contains ſix and twenty Letters, including the (j) Conſonant with a turn'd tail, and the (v) Conſonant with a ſharp bottom; which are moſt juſtly now allowed, to be different Letters; being diſtinguiſhed by the three Eſſentials of a Letter *viz.* Shape, Sound, and Name, (*je*) and (*ve*) and are accordingly printed in our Bibles of latter Impreſſion for above theſe fifty years laſt paſt, yet remain ſtill undiſtinguiſh't in ſeveral Writings, to the ſhame of the Writer, following the old unreaſonable Cuſtom of Writing always a (v) Conſonant at the beginning of a word and a (u)

vowel in the middle, according as they are Printed in our Bibles of former Editions; But reaſon, (one would think) ſhould at length prevail, againſt ſuch an abſurd cuſtom.

There are two ſorts of Letters, *viz.* Vowels and Conſonants.

1. The Vowels or Self-ſounders are (5) *viz.* a, e, i, o, u, and (y) after a Conſonant for (i) or (e).

2. The Conſonants are (21) which ſhould be thus ſounded and named, with an (e) before and after them; to Impreſs upon the mind (as much as poſſible) the true ſound, and force of every Conſonant as well at the end, as beginning of every word or Syllable: After this manner, *be-eb*; *ce-ec*; *de-ed*; *fe-ef*; *ge-eg*; *he-eh*; *je-ke-ek*; *le-el*; *me-em*; *ne-en*; *pe-ep*; *que-re-ar*; *ſe-eſ*; *te-et*; *ve-ev*; *we*; *ex*; *ye*; *ze,-ez*. Likewiſe if you ſound them with a, i, o, or (u) before and after them frequently in your mind, you will find it a moſt excellent way to fix the natural ſound of the Conſonants in your Memory

Memory, which will very much conduce to write true Engliſh, for if you ſound true, you cannot well write falſe, Except where we write different from the ſound; But ſuch words are either reduced to Rule, or inſerted in Tables in the following ſheets of this Book.

CHAP. II.

Several General Remarks upon ſome of the Letters.

BE ſure to retain in your Memory the following Obſervations upon theſe (12) Letters.

1. That (c) ſounds always hard like (*ke*) before a, o, u, as, (*Cat*, *Cock*, *Cup*, and at the end of any Syllable it ſounds hard like (eck)

But (c) ſounds ſoft according to its uſual name (*ce*) only when e, i, or y, follows it, as *Cellar*, *City*, *Cypreſs*.

2. G, always ſounds hard; like (ghee) before a, o, u, as, *gat*, *got*, *gut*, and at the end of any Syllable (g) ſounds hard, unleſs, a (d) comes before it to ſoften its ſound as *badg*, *hedg*, *bridg*, *lodg*, *trudg*, which may be written with an (e) at the end, or perhaps better without.

But when e, i, or, y, follow (g) they ſoften its ſound, as in *Ginger*, *Gypſy*, except ſuch words as are inſerted in the firſt Table under (g) ſounding hard before (e) and (i) at the end of this Book.

And in all proper Names in the Bible, (g) ſounds hard like (ghee) before, e, i, and y, except *Geneſis* and *Egypt*.

3. H, is never pronounced at all like its uſual name, unleſs ſometimes when (c) is ſet before it at the beginning of Syllables ſounding (chee) and at the end of long Syllables or when another Conſonant comes before ch, as *Reech*, *Beech*, &c. But at the end of ſhort Syllables, a (t) as well as a (c) is added to help out the

ſound

ſound of (ach) as it is commonly called; but better ſounded (etſh) as *ſnatch, fetch, ditch, moich*; Except *much, rith, ſuch, which.*

4. J, j, Conſonant with a turn'd tail is always ſounded (*jee*) or *dzhee*; and is written before a, o, and u, where a ſoft ſound is required, as *Jabber, Jangle, Jackanapes, Jar, Jaw,* and *Jail,* for *Goal* (if it might obtain) ſeems more agreeable to our Engliſh pronunciation, *Joz, Joy, Journey, Jocoſe, Jocund, Injury, Junkets, Major*; ſo in proper Names, *January, James* (ſounding *James*) *John, Joſeph, Judas, June.*

5. K, The ſound of (k) is never writtin at the beginning of any word or Syllable before (a) (o) or (u) except *Kate, Kalender, Knack, Knap* or *Break*; *Knave, Knead, Kneel, Kniſe, Knit, Knob, Knock, Knoll, Knot, Knoweth, ing, ledge, Knuckle*: But is always expreſt by (c) according to the firſt obſervation under (c): K, is always ſet before e, ee, and i. But obſerve, K ends no Engliſh word

without an e, at the end in a long Syllable, unleſs the Syllable be long by a Diphthong, as *ſpeak*, and *ſpake*, neither does (k) end any ſhort Syllable without a, (c) be ſet before it, tho' ſome refined prints of late omit the (K) how rationally, or baldly, I ſhall not determine.

6. U, Vowel is always ſet after (q) to make the ſound of *quee* or *kwee*.

7. V, Conſonant with a ſharp bottom ſhould never be ſo much miſuſed as to be written for the Vowel (u).

8. W, Is generally allowed to be a Conſonant before a Vowel, as *Wag*, *War*, *Wen*, *Weſt*, *Will*, *Wit*, *Wo*, *A-woke*; &c. But ſtands for (u) vowel after (e) and ſometimes for (*ou*) after (o), ſee the Tables at the end under (*ew*) and (*ow*) for (*ou*).

9. Write a Long (ſ) at the beginning, and in the middle, and a ſhort (s) at the end of words, as, *Siſters*.

10. X, has the ſound of two Conſonants, *viz.* gs, or ks, which cannot

not begin any Engliſh word; *Xerxes* and *Xenophon* being Greek words, and of a forced Pronunciation.

11. Y, Is a Conſonant before a Vowel and ſounds (*yee*) but after a Conſonant ſtands for the Vowel (i) but is generally ſounded (e) as *Charity*, except in words of one Syllable, as *by*, *my*, *thy*, &c. and Verbs ending in (j) long, as *ap*, *com*, *reply*, becauſe (i) ends no Engliſh word.

12. Z, has the ſound of 2 Conſonants, *viz.* (*ts*).

Remember then (be ſure) That

C, is always put for the ſound of K, before a, o, and u.

G, before a, o, u, for (Ghee) the hard ſound.

C, before e, i, and y, always for S.

But G, before e, i, and y; ſometimes for (ghee) and ſometimes for the ſoft ſound (jee) or (dzhee). I mention theſe twice, becauſe they are ſo apt to be miſtaken; and have ſet them together, that they may be the better taken notice of.

CHAP. III.

Of Syllables.

A Syllable contains ſo many Letters as can be diſtinctly ſounded together.

NOw a Conſonant differs from a Vowel, in that a Vowel makes a diſtinct ſound of it ſelf, as *A-bra-ham*, *E-ter-nal*, *I-vo-ry*, *O-ri-ent*, *V-ni-ty*. But a Conſonant cannot be ſounded without a Vowel before or after it; and can make no diſtinct ſound without a Vowel, as *bld*, *dwlt*, *flnt*, *ghſt*, *trn*, &c. ſpell nothing; but if an (a) be inſerted in the firſt after (b) 'tis *bald*; (e) in the ſecond after (dw) 'tis *dwelt*; (i) in the third after (fl) 'tis *flint*; (o) in the fourth after (gh) 'tis *ghoſt*; (u) in the fifth after (t) 'tis *turn*. Thus you ſee Conſonants without Vowels, cannot make any diſtinct ſound or Syllable.

Now

Now it ought to be frequently considered, with due attention and application of mind; That the distinct sound of each Vowel cannot be too much tryed upon every Consonant backward and forward, Beginning with short Syllables, ending with one single Consonant; and then sound them together with an (e) at the end, thereby making them long, according to the Table at the end of this Book of such short and long Syllables: And if the Youth of either Sex would divert themselves with a Game at Crambo, or Repeating words of the same sound, designing to fix them in their mind, in order to write True English; I suppose they would find their time a great deal better spent than at Cards or Dice. I press this posing one another in the distinct sound of the Vowels, especially, because they are so ready to be mistaken, particularly at *London*, where to avoid a broad clownish Speaking, we are too apt to run into the contrary Extream of an affected way of speaking perhaps too fine.

CHAP. IV.

Of Double, or rather Two Beginning Conſonants.

THe beſt way to know what Conſonants will begin a Word, is to frame their ſound by trying them with an (e) or any other Vowel after them; and if they will fall into one ſingle diſtinct ſound, as *blee*, *bleed*, *bleſs*, then they may begin Words or Syllable, but if upon trial, they make two diſtinct ſounds, they can neither begin Word or Syllable.

There are (27) double, or rather (2) different Conſonants that uſually begin Syllables, *viz.* *ble*, *bre*, *che*, *cle*, *dre*, *fle*, *fre*, *gle*, *gre*, *kne*, *phe*, *ple*, *pre*, *ſoa*, *ſhe*, *ſki*, *ſle*, *ſme*, *ſne*, *ſpe*, *ſque*, *ſte*, *ſwe*, *the*, *tre*, *whe*, *wre*: But becauſe the (*kn*) and (*wr*) cannot without much difficulty be

be ſounded together. The laſt of the two Conſonants, which is next the Vowel, being generally ſounded; the other is (as it were) ſilent.

Moſt Words beginning with (*kn*) you may find in the ſecond Chapter, the fifth Obſervation upon (k) page 5. And for ſuch Words as begin with (*wr*) they are inſerted in the third Table at the end under (wr).

Theſe Six are ending, as well as beginning Conſonants, *viz. che*, and *ech*; *ſhe*, and *eſh*; *ske*, and *esk*; *ſpe* and *eſp*; *ſte* and *eſt*; *the* and *eth*.

I might add Six more, *viz. dwe*, *gwe*, *gne*, *pſe*, *rhe*, and *twe*: But becauſe they are ſeldom uſed, I ſhall only name ſuch Words as they uſually begin, dw, *dwarf*, *dwell*, *dwindle*: gh, *ghoſt*, *ghaſtly*: gn, *gnat*, *gnaſh*, *gnaw*: pſ, *pſalmiſt*, *pſalms*: rh, *rheniſh-wine*, *rhetorick*, *rheumatiſm*; *rhythme* or *metre*: tw, *twang*, *twittle-twattle*, *twelve*, *twenty*, *twilight*, *twinkle*, *twinns*, *twiſt*, *twitch*, *two*.

Some

Some add Bd, as in *Bdellium*; Cn, as in *Cnidus*: Ct, as in *Ctesiphon*: Mn, *Mnason*: Pn, *Pneumatical*: Pt, *Ptolemais*, *Ptolemy*: Zw, *Zwinglius*. But these being most proper Names, derived from the Hebrew, or Greek, are so very seldom met withal, and so very hard (if not impossible) to be framed into one sound, I shall give you no more trouble about them.

Onely take notice, that when you meet with words that begin with two different Consonants, which cannot be easily sounded together, the latter next the Vowel must be sounded, except (Rh) where (h) is silent, and the former sounded in Pronunciation: But by no means must be left out in Writing, whether they respect the derivation of the Word, as (Ps) or the general use of the English Tongue, which most of them do. or to distinguish the different sense of the same sound, as *Write* with a Pen; *Rite*, a Ceremony; *Right* or Just; and *Wright* a a Mans Name or Trade, as *Mill*, *Ship*, *Wheelwright*.

These

These 4 Double Consonants change their Sound, *viz.*

1. Ch, in all Words of Hebrew or Greek derivation, whether in the beginning, middle or end, sounds k, except *Cherubim*, *Rachel*, and *Tychcus*, Ephes. 5. 21. and words compounded of *Arch*, as *Arch-Bishop*, *Arch-Deacon*; but in *Arch-Angel* (ch) sounds k.

Ch, in all other words, sounds chee or (tshee) as Cheese, Chick. But at the end of short Syllables (t) is commonly inserted, as *catch*, *fetch*, *notch*, *witch*, *dutch*; except, *much*, *rich*, *such*, *which*; and when another Consonant goes before (ch) as, *Bench*, *Branch*, *Birch*, *Lurch*: But in long Syllables (ch) sounds eech, or eetsh, as *Beech*, *Breach*.

2. (Sc) sounds hard like (skee) before a, o, u, as *scarf*, *scorn*, *scum*: but soft like (see) before e, i, y, as *Scepters*, *Scissers*, *Scythians*, except *Sceleton*, and *Sceptick*.

3. Th

3. Th, hard, like *think*; Th, ſoft, like, *them*. See the Tables at the end under (th) of both ſounds hard and ſoft.

4. Tw, like (t) in Two; and like (twe) in *twig*, *twelve*, *twenty*, and all others words written with (tw).

Ph, ſounds (fee) at the beginning, and (ef) at the end; and is only written in Words derived from the Greek, as *Triumph*, *Prophane*; except in ſome Words where they are parted, as in *Clap-ham*, *Trap-ham*, *Pop-ham*, *Shep-herd*, *Up-harſin*, Daniel 5. 25.

Sh, is parted in *Greſ-ham*, *Houſ-hold*, and in words Compounded of *diſ*, and *miſ*, when an (h) follows, as *diſhearten*, *diſhonour*, *diſhoneſt*, *miſ-hap*.

There are (12) treble, or rather 3 different Conſonants that begin Words.

1. *Chr*, in *Chriſt*, *Chriſtian*. 2. *Phl*, in *Phlegmatick*, *Phlebotomy*. 3. *Phr*, in *Phrenetick*. 4. *Sch*, in *School*,

School, *Scholar*, *Scheme*. 5. *Scr*, *Scribe*, *Scrape*. 6. *Shr*, *Shrimp*, *Shrink*, *Shread*. 7. *Sph*, *Sphear*. 8. *Spl*, *Spleen*, *Splenetick*. 9. *Spr*, *Sprig*, *Spread*. 10. *Str*, *Strange*, *Strong*, *Straw*. 11. *Three*, *Threſh*, *Thruſh*. 12. *Thw*, *Thwack*, *Thwart*.

CHAP. V.

Of Two Conſonants which end Words.

1. Obſerve that the ſingle Conſonant is ſometimes doubled at the end of ſhort Words of one Syllable, as (bb) in *ſtabb*, *jobb*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Job* a mans Name; dd as add; ff, *chaff*; gg, as *egg*; ll, in *call*; (and in all Words of one Syllable without a Dipthong, (l) is always doubled) mm in *dramm*, *ſumm*; nn, in *Cann*, *Inn*; pp, in *flapp*; rr, in *err*; ſs, in *glaſs*; tt, in *matt*. And if an (s) be added, they make 3 ending Conſonants

ſonants, but (c) or (k) are never doubled, but put together at the end of all ſhort Syllables, and with an (s) make the ſound of (x); But (x) is very ſeldom written, which muſt be carefully minded, ſee the 4th Table at the end under (x)-ct-*act* dg-*edg*; ft, *graft*; gm, *phlegm*; gn, in *benign*, *condign*, ſounded condine; ld, *ſcald*; *ſcold*; lf, *ſelf*; lk, *talk*; lm, *pſalm*; ln, *Lincoln*, (ſounded *Lincun*); lp, *help*; lt, *ſhalt*; lv, *ſalve*; mp, *camp*; nd, *bend*, *bind*; ng *hang*; nk, *bank*; nt, *mint*, *pint*, rh, *herb*; rd *hard*; rf *ſcarf*; rk, *bark*; rl, *ſnarle*; rm, *farm*; rn *warn*; rp, *carp*; rt *part*; rv, *carv*; ſm, *ſchiſm*; xl, *axle*; xt, *waxt*.

CHAP.

CHAP. VI.

Of Three Conſonants which end words.

DTh, *width*, *breadth*; ſth, *fifth*; lch, *belch*, *welch*,

abble,	*addle*,	*affle*,	*aggle*,
babble,	*ſwaddle*,	*ſnaffle*,	*ſtraggle*;

nch, *wench*; lct, *mulct*; lth, *filth*; mpl, *dimple*; mbl, *humble*; mpt, *tempt*; ncl, *uncle*; nct, *diſtinct*; ndl, *handle*; nkl, *ſprinkle*; nſt, *againſt*; nth, *ninth*; ntl, *mangle*; ndl *ſpindle*; pth, *depth*; rbl, *warble*; rch, *march*; arch, like (ark) in *monarch*, *patriarch*; rcl, *circle*; rdle, *girdle*; rgle, *gargle*; rkle, *ſparkle*; rnt, *burnt*; rrh, *myrrh*; rth, *hearth*; rſt, *curſt*; rſh, *harſh*; rtl, *turtle*; ſcle, *muſcle*; *askt*; ſpt, *graſpt*; ſtl, *wraſtle*; tch, *catch*; thm, *rythm*; xth, *ſixth*; zzle, *puzzle*: So (s) added to any of

of the 2 Conſonants in the foregoing Chapter makes 3 ending Conſonants.

CHAP. VII.

Of Four Conſonants which end Words.

GHth, *heighth*; ngth, *length*, *ſtrength*; lcht, *belcht*; ldſt, *couldſt*; lfth, *twelfth*; ltch, *filtch*; ncht, *lancht*; ngſt, *amongſt*; nths, *labyrinths*; rcht, *marcht*; rdſt, *heardſt*; or didſt hear; rmth, *warmth*; tcht, *watcht*: Alſo (') added to ſeveral words of the foregoing Chapter, as *tempts*, *monarchs*, *crackls*, *dimpls*, *handls*, *wrangls*, *ſprinkls*, *mantls*, *appls*, *hearths*, *turtls*, *rythms*: and theſe with five Conſonants, *mightſt*, *lengths*.

CHAP. VIII.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Conſonants joyned by an Apoſtrophe, thus mark't.

IN words ending in ed, (e) is often left out and the (d) joyned to the foregoing Syllable with an Aporſtrophe above between the two Conſonants, as remov'd for removed. *Balanc'd* for *Balanced*; where (c) keeps its uſual ſound, as if (e) or (i) were ſet after it: In ſome, (d) is turned into (t) after (k) as *ask't*, (f) as *beref't*, (c) as *lac't*, where (c) ſounds (s); (x) as mix't (ch) as ſnatch't, (p) as thump't after long (ſ) as hiſ't; ſh, as cruſh't, but not after d, g, dg, m, n, ns, r, t, v, nor after ſhort (s) for (z); as in *plead'd, ag'd, edg'd, maim'd, feign'd, cleans'd, alter'd, torment'd, lov'd, abus'd*; nor after bl, cl, fl, gl, pl, as in *humbl'd, wrinkl'd, riſl'd, ſtrugl'd, coupl'd.*

Obſerve

Obſerve. That the Syllables (le) and (en) at the end of words are not diſtinctly ſounded, but ſo obſcurely, as if together with the foregoing Syllable, they made but one ſound, *viz. Grumble*, as if written *Grumbl*; *Heaven*, as if writt'n *Heav'n* with an Apoſtrophe mark above the 2 Conſonants.

I have been the longer upon theſe beginning and ending Conſonants, becauſe when they are joyned to every Vowel, and Diphthong; they will ſhow the poſſibility of all Syllables; which being frequently practiſed, with the rules of dividing Syllables aright; is certainly the onely, plain, full, and exact method whereby any one can attain to the moſt perfect underſtanding, how to write true Engliſh.

CHAP.

CHAP. IX.

Of Spelling in General.

SPelling may be underſtood two ways (1.) either the true ſounding of each word of one Syllable, accord- to the Vowels or Diphthongs

2. Or the dividing of words aright into diſtinct Syllables. Be ſure to take notice; That, for the moſt part Syllables are ſhort; unleſs an (e) be added in the end; or a Diphthong in the middle, or where they are ex- cepted in the final Tables; Accuſtom your ſelves therefore frequently to ſound, and write ſhort, and long ſyllables, with a ſingle Conſonant without an (e) And alſo with an (e) at the end, as, *bat*, *bate*, as in the 5th Table. Remembring always that the ſhort ſound of (k) is always made with a, (c) joyned before the (k) as *back*, *bake*. And you muſt be very perfect

perfect in them; which will be of double advantage (1.) to help you to the true ſound of the vowels; and (2.) That you may write them down true at the firſt ſounding. Though this be very eaſy, I hope you will not deſpiſe the benefit thereby.

A Diphthong is two Vowels ſounded together, of which more hereafter.

Now to know how many Syllables are in a word, Obſerve, This General Rule, Mark how many Vowels are in a Word, So many Syllables; as in *ſtrength, ti-ed, e-ſpi-ed, ſub-miſ-ſi-on, re-ge ne-ra-ti-on.*

And if it be a long word or proper Name, you will preſently read the word at firſt ſight; as *Ma-ha-la-le-el, Mahalaleel.*

And to write Engliſh any thing tolerably well, the diſtinct ſound of each Syllable is moſt carefully to be attended. Therefore you muſt be ſure to repeat every long word ſyllabically in your mind (that is) ſyllable by ſyllable, before you write it

it down; thus, *Op-por-tu ni-ty*, *Re-con-ci li-a-ti-on*, pauſing or making a little ſtop, at every Syllable, which (ſeeming) ſmall Conſideration you will find (by experience) very apt to prevent many a foul miſtake and groſs abſurdity.

This general Rule of ſo many Vowels; So many ſyllables, holds true, except in four caſes.

1. If there be a Diphthong, as, *may*, *your*, then you have two vowels in one ſyllable. 2. When there is (e) at the end of a word or any ſilent Vowel, as (i) in *chief*, (o) in *people*. 3. Words ending in (es) have commonly more then one vowel in a ſyllable, as *James*, *Medes*, *makes*, *names*, *takes*, *rakes*, *ſtakes*, *trades*, *writes*. 4. (u) alwayes followes (q) with another vowel as, *quaff*, *quick*, and ſometimes after (g) as in *Gualter*, *language*, *intrigue*, *league*, *Synagogue*, *Prologue*, *plague*, *rogue*, *vogue*. Otherwiſe more then one vowel are never found in one ſyllable, unleſs you'l ſay words ending in (ble) or (en) are but

but one ſyllable, becauſe they are commonly ſounded together; as *Bibl'*, *Humbl'*, *Heav'n*, *ev'n*.

CHAP. X.

Of the true Diviſion of Syllables,

FOr dividing words into diſtinct ſyllables, you muſt be ſure to keep in Memory theſe four ſtanding Rules.

The Firſt Foundation Rule of dividing ſyllables (never to be forgotten) is this, *viz.* That a Conſonant between two vowels muſt be put to the latter vowel, as, *Si-mon Pe-ter*.

1 Except, (x) which is alwayes put to the foregoing vowel, and (w) when it is put for (u) vowel as *Stew-ard*, *Pow-er*, but not in others where tis not put for (u) but remains a Conſonant as *fro-ward*, *re-ward*.

2. Except

2. Except in Compound Words, where the Word, *Compounding*; and the Word, *Compounded*, muſt diſtinctly keep their own Letters; as *In-a-bi-li-ty*, *un-e-ven*, *Su-burbs*.

Rule 2. Such Conſonants as begin Words, will begin any Syllable in a word; which you muſt try, by puting an (e) to them; (as before, Chap. 4.) So that if more than one Conſonant come between (2) Vowels, ſo many may be joyned to the Latter as will begin Words; the reſt to the former as *re-ſtore*, *con-ſtrain*, *Beth-ſaida*.

This Rule is to be underſtood onely of Simple Words, or when the Word *Compounding* ends with a Vowel, as *Re-fe-rence*: Not,

1. When it ends with a Conſonant, as, *diſ-honour*, *diſ-location*, *miſ-take*.

2. Nor is it to be underſtood of ſuch Words as have the endings (ly) and (neſs) joined to them, as *Righ-teouſ-ly*, *Righteouſ-neſs*.

3. In Compounds of Derivatives the Syllables of the Primitives, ſhould not be divided, as, *Glaſs-caſe, Paſs-over, Houſ-hold, Shep-herd.*

4. The Endings, *ed, eſt, eth, edſt, ance, ing, er*; and when joyned to whole Words, take not to themſelves the foregoing Syllable, as, *deliver, deliver-ed, deliver-eſt, deliver-eth, deliver-edſt, deliver-ance, deliver-ing, deliver-er.*

But if we conſider the end of Writing, (which is to Expreſs our thoughts, and the Picture of Words moſt clearly) which ſhould be a Rule to guide us; The Syllables ought to be divided in Writing, as in Speaking, as, *neg-lect, ig-no-rance, faſ-ter*; though *gl, gn*, and *ſt*, will begin Words. One would think that a known, plain Sound, ſhould prevail more than an harſh inveterate Cuſtom.

Rule 3. Such Conſonants as cannot begin a Word, cannot begin a Syllable in a word, as in *for-get-ful-neſs; ſel-dom, trum-pet*; becauſe *rg, lf, ln, ld, mp*, will not begin words, therefore

fore they must be parted, putting the first Consonant, to the foregoing Vowel; and the latter, to the following Vowel. Wherein take notice, that any two of the same Consonants must be parted.

Rule 4. If two Vowels come together, both fully sounded, they must be parted, as in *tri-al*, *re-enter*, *mu-tu-al*, *tri-umph*; and in most Proper Names. For the true way to distinguish Syllables, is to stop or stay at the Sound of the Vowels; except there be a Diphthong in the middle, or an (*e*) at the end; nay, those are distinctly sounded in Proper Names, except, *Saul*, *Paul*, *Tyre*, *Bede*, *Rome*, *Mede*.

These Rules Carefully observed, will teach you the right division of Syllables with ease and certainty.

Thus much by way of Introduction. But my main Design shall be distinctly Comprised in several Observations, Rules and Directions, under these three general Heads, *viz.* Vowels, Diphthongs, and Consonants.

The Second Part.

CHAP. I.

Of the Vowels.

THe greateſt difficulty is in the right Pronunciation of the Vowels, they being ſo variouſly and intricately ſounded.

SECTION 1. *Of the Vowel* (a).

(A) hath a threefold Sound, ſhort, long, and broad.

To know when (a) ſounds ſhort, Obſerve theſe Rules:

1. When a Single Conſonant ends a Syllable, as, *bat*, *can*, *far*.

2. When two of the ſame or parting Conſonants meet in a Word; the firſt ſingle (a) is generally ſhort, as *batter*, *bladder*.

3. When

3. When the ſingle Conſonant ſounds double, the (a) before ſounds ſhort, as *baniſh*, *dragon*, *habit*, *ſalad*: ſee the ſixth Table.

4. When two Conſonants end a Word, as *blaſt*, *part*; but (e) final ſhould be added to *paſte* and *waſte*, to diſtinguiſh them from time *paſt*; and *paſte* or *dough*: and thou *waſt* or *wert*; and to *waſte* or *conſume*; beſides *waiſt*, ones middle.

2. (A) ſounds long, ſmall and ſlender; (1.) in Words of one Syllable, with (e) at the end, as *make*, *fate*; (2.) At the end of Syllables in words of more then one Syllable, *A-bra-ham*, *Ba-ker*, *Cra-dle*.

3. (A) ſounds broad like (*au*) (1.) before (r) as in *war*, *ward*, *warm*, *wart*; and ſuch ſhort ſyllables; but not in *care*, *dare*, *mare*, and other long Syllables: (2.) (a) ſounds broad in *was*, *waſh*, *watch*, *water*, *wrath*: But (3.) moſt commonly (a) ſounds broad before (l) as *ſcald*, *all*, *ſalt*, except in ſuch Words where the (ll) is parted, as *tallow*, *hallow*; and when (e)

final is added to the ſingle (l) as *male*, *tale*, *bale*.

Obſerve, 1. That (a) ſounds like ſhort (e) in *ſcarce*.

2. (a) ends no Engliſh word, except thoſe ſix under the Diphthong (ea).

SECT. 2. *Of the Vowel* (e).

The ſound of (e) is twofold: 1. ſhort and clear, as in *let*, *beſt*: 2. long, like (ee) in *be*, *even*, *ſincere*, *mere*, *here*, *mete*, where (e) at the end makes the foregoing (e) long; but this is very ſeldom in Words of one Syllable. For moſt commonly the ſound of long (e) is ſupplied with a Diphthong, either (ee) as in *need*; (ie) as in *brief*; (ea) as in *read*: ſee the ſeveral Tables.

But (e) in *crone*, *dirge*, *Epitome*; and (e) at the end of Proper Names make another diſtinct Syllable, as *Jeſſe*; except *Rome*, *Tyre*, &c.

1. Obſerve, That *hee*, *mee*, *ſhee*, *thee*, *wee*, *yee*, (being Perſons) are moſt

moſt properly written with (ee). Though Cuſtom prevails above Reaſon, in Printing, as well as Writing in this Caſe: and why (e) ſhould be left out after (n) in the Word *Onely*, by the latter Prints, ſeems unreaſonable.

2. Obſerve likewiſe, That (e) is ſounded at the end of many Words. When,

1. Sometimes they are written with (ea) as in *Sea*; and the other (s) under (ea).

2. Sometimes with (ie) as *Buſie*, *Mercie*.

3. Sometimes with (ey) as *Abbey*, *Alley*, *Attourney*, *Barley*, *Cauſey*, *Chimney*, *Curſey*, *Comfrey*, *Galley*, *Hackney*, *Honey*, *Kerſey*, *Kidney*, *Fourney*, *Linſey-Woolſey*, *Lamprey*, *Medley*, *Money*, *Monkey*, *Motley*, *Paltrey*, *Parley*, *Turkey*, *Valley*, *Volley*. But,

4. And moſt commonly with (y) alone, as *Army*, *Charity*.

3. Obſerve, That (e) ſounds along in *there*, *here*, *where*.

5. Obſerve, That (e) after (r) is

ſometimes ſounded (*ur*) as if written before it; as in *Acre*, *concenire*, *fibre*, *lucre*, *maſſacre*, *maugre*, *meagre*, *nitre*, *opiniaſtre*, *philtre*; as if *acur*, *fibur*, &c. which is the French way of Writing. So ſome write, *augre*, *ſepulchre*, *ſowre*, for *auger*, *ſepulcher*, *ſower*.

SECT. 3. *Of the Vowel* (i).

The (i) hath a threefold ſound. (1.) Long, as in *mild*, *find*, *ſign*; but moſt commonly the ſound of (*ite*) in words of one Syllable, is written (*ight*) as *bright*, *blight*, *dight*, *fight*, *flight*, *fright*, *light*, *knight*, *night*, *might*, *plight*, *right*, *ſight*, *ſlight*, *ſpright*, *wight*; *Mill* or *Ship-wright*; Except *bite*, *cite* or ſummon, *kite*, *ſmite*, *ſpite*, *quite*; *ſpite*; *rite*, a Ceremony; and to *write* with a Pen; and *mite*, the ſmalleſt Coin: And Words of more than one Syllable, of the like ſound, are written with (ite) as *infinite*, *requiſite*: But words written with (ire) are ſounded (iur) as, *Acquire*, *aſpire*, *deſire*,

deſire, *Eſquire*, *fire*, *hire*, *mire*, *expire*, *quagmire*, *ſire*, *ſpire*, *ſquire*, *tire*, *wire*, ſo *Tyre*, a City: (2.) (i) ſounds ſhort in *bib*, *did* *fib*, *gig*, *him*, *lin*, *pip*, *rib*, *miſs*, *nib*, *thing*, *fit*, *win*: And (3.) (i) is obſcure, like (u) ſhort before (r) as in *Bird*, *birch*, *dirt*, *firſt*, *ſhirt*, *thirteen*, &c. but *fieldbird*; Except *bur*, *blur*, *cur*, *mur*, and *fur-gown*, but *fir-tree*.

So words Compounded with *circum* (about) as *circumſtance*, *circumference*; and ſo *cirunt*, *circle*: ſee the Table under (ir). But words compounded with (ir) for *in*, have their proper ſound of (i) ſhort, as *irrational*, *irreſiſtible*: And likewiſe (i) ſounds (u) ſhort in *Goſſip*: But (i) in *Sirrah*, ſounds (a) ſhort. Obſerve, Beſides,

1. That (i) before (er) ſounds (*yur*) as *Carrier*, *Collier*.

2. (i) before (on) ſounds (*yun*) as *Communion*; ſo *Poniard*, as *Punyard*.

3. (i) after (ſt) ſounds (ye) as *Celeſtial*, *Fuſtian*, *Chriſtian*, *Queſtion*. But *ſe*, *ce*, *ſci*, *ci*, *ſi*, and *ti* before a Vowel, ſound like (*ſhe*) or (*zhe*), as

Nauſeate, *Ocean*, *Conſcience*; except (Science) *Ancient*, *Tranſient*, *Petition*.

Moreover, you muſt be ſure never to write (i) at the end of any Engliſh word; except you write (e) after it; as in Subſtantives, *a Tie*, *a Crie*; and ſo they are eaſily made Plural, as *Ties*, *Cries*: And (y) for (ie) in Adjectives, as *pretty*, *hearty*, *wealthy*, &c. And the Syllable (ly) ſounding (lee) making Adverbs of Quality; when joyned to a Simple, or Primitive word, as *lovely*, *duly*, *truly*: But in Verbs, as to *try*, *cry*, &c. and in all Words of one Syllable, except Diphthongs, as *may*, *they*; (y) ſounds (i) long as *my*, *thy*, *ſhy*, *fly*, *dry*, *fry*, *ply*, *ry*, *ſly*, *ſpy*, *why*.

You muſt take notice, that (ie) is very ſeldom written at the end of words, except after (ſ) or (f), as *Craſie*, *Extaſie*, *Gipſie*, *Quinſie*, *Cruciſie*, *Diguiſie*, *Mortifie*, *Mundifie*; and (y) is turned into (ie) if (s) follows, as *Eies*, *Armies*. And for diſtinction ſake, we write *dye* Cloth, and to *die* or depart this Life. To *lye* or feign,

feign, from *lie* down. To *buy* with Money, *by* the *bye*; and the *buoy* of an Anchor.

Furthermore, Observe, that if any ending, except (*ing*) be added to (y) 'tis turned into (i), as *trial*, *tried*, but *trying*; because two (i's) must not be written one after another, except the one be an (j) Consonant with a turn'd *tail*, as *jig*, *jingle*, &c.

Lastly, (i) sounds (ee) in *Magazine*.

SECT. 4. *Of the Vowel* (o).

The sound of (o) is threefold, long; And that,

1. When it ends a Syllable, as, *go*, *no*, *so*, *wo*, *no-tary*; unless when the sound of the following Consonant is doubled, as in *body*, *codicil*, *notable*, *money*, *honey*, &c. see the Table of doubling the single Consonant in Words of two Syllables, and the general Rule of doubling the single Consonant after the third Vowel from the last, as (*natural*) in Words of

of three Syllables, or more.

2. When (e) or (w) is put to the end, as *Toe*, *Bone*, *know*.

3. When (a) is inſerted, as, *broach*, *Coach*: ſee the Diphthong (oa).

4. O, is commonly long before (ld) as *bold*, (lt) as *bolt*, (lſt) as *bolſter*, (rm) as *form*; Except *worm*; (rn) as *ſcorn*, *torn*, *horn*, *corn*; (rt) as *conſort*, *retort*; except *comfort*; (ſt) as *roſt*, and in far *off*; but (*of*) with a ſingle (f) ſounds (ov).

5. The lengthning of the ſound of (o) is expreſt in writing by (a) before (l) as *Alderman*, *almoſt*, *already*, *alſo*, *always*, &c. and ſometimes by (au) or (aw): ſee the Table at the end. Likewiſe by *aught* or *ought*, as *bought*, *caught*, *fought*, *haughty*, *naught*, *nought*, *ought*, *raught*, *ſlaughter*, *wrought*.

2. O, ſounds ſhort in *bob*, *hod*, *top*, *not*, &c.

3. O, is obſcure, like (oo) or ſhort (u): And that, 1. before (m) as, *come*, *kingdom*, *pomel*, *company*, *ſome*. (2.) before (n), as *London*, *conunit*, *beyond*. (3.) before (l) as

(l) as *colour*, *colander*. (4.) before (p) as *biſhop*; but not in words of one ſyllable, as *ſhop*, *ſlop*. (5.) before (th) as *Brother*, *Mother*, *ſmother*, *doth*. (6.) before (ve) as *above*, *dove*, *love*, *move*; ſo in *plover*, *ſhovel*, *lover*. (7.) after (w) as *woman*; (but ſounds (i) in *women*,) *world*, *worſhip*, *ſword*, &c. except (o) long in, *wo*, *wore*, *awoke*. (o) is obſcure, like (oo) in *force*, *afford*, *ghoſt*, *moſt*; in *poſt*, *roſt*, *effort*, *porch*, *ſport*; in *pur-ſup*, *tranſport*: and in *Rome*, *do*, *ſhoe*, *hord*, *muſhrom*, *undo*; *to*, *who*, *two*.

Obſerve, that (o) without an (e) ends no Engliſh word; except *do*, *undo*, *go*, *ho*, *lo*, *no*, *ſo*; alſo *whoſo*, *to*, *unto*, *two*, *too*, *who*, *wo*, *mo* for *more*, and *Cuckoo*, which ſome write *Cuckow*.

Moreover, take notice, that (w) ſilent, is moſt commonly added at the end of words, ſounding (o) long, as *bow*, *low*, *ſnow*, *crow*, *ow*, *own*, *billows*, *fellows*, *gallows*; except *Doe* and *Buck*; *Croe* of Iron; *Roe-buck*; *Toe*; *Sloe*, a ſmall black ſower Plumb.

O,

O, ſounds (u) ſhort, or obſcure before (r) though it be written after the (r) in *Apron*, *Citron*, *Iron*, *Saffron*; as if written *Apurn*, &c.

But (u) keeps its ſound in *dole*, *pole*, *hole*, *mole*, *ſtole* &c. (e) final lengthning it.

SECT. 5. *Of the Vowel* (u).

The ſound of (u) is twofold; long and ſhort.

(1) Long, and that (1.) when it ends a Syllable in words of more than one Syllable, as, *cu-ri-ous*, *du-rable*; except the ſound of the following Conſonant is doubled; as in *Bury*, *Buried*; ſo *Canterbury*, *Salisbury*, *Tewkſbury*, *Shaftſbury*: ſee the Table of doubling the ſingle Conſonant in words of two Syllables, and the general Rule of Pronunciation, *viz.* That the ſingle Conſonant after the third Vowel from the laſt, (not reckoning (e) final) ſhould be doubled in pronouncing the Word, as *contributed*, *diſtributed*. (2.) When an (e) is ſet after the end, as, *Cube*, *Mule*,

Mule, *Rude*; It draws the foregoing (u) long; and in *muſe*, *abuſe*, *refuſe*, *excuſe*; which ſhould be written with a ſhort (s), ſounding (z), becauſe they are Verbs, to diſtinguiſh them from Nouns, which are written alike, but of different Signification, which ſhould be thus diſtinguiſhed with long (ſ), *abuſe*, *refuſe*, *excuſe*: ſee the Table at the end under Subſtantives and Verbs of the like ſort.

Obſerve, that (u) ends no Engliſh word without (e): Cuſtom has prevailed; though it be ſilent, and ſo inſignificant; It muſt be written, as *true*, *virtue*, &c. Except, *thou*, *you*, *adieu*, *lieu*.

Obſerve, that (u) is ſounded before (r) though it be written after it in *conſtrue*, *miſconſtrue*; as if written *conſtur*, and *miſconſtur*.

U, ſounds (i) ſhort in *buſie*, *buſineſs*; as if written *bizzy*, *bizneſs*.

Now one of the greateſt Difficulties which the Engliſh Scholar, can meet with, is, how to Expreſs the ſound of (ur) at the end of words in

in Writing, when it is ſo variouſly written; and ſo alike ſounded; as, *ar*, *er*, *ir*, *yr*, *or*, *our* and *ure*; all ſeven ſounded ſhort, as (*ur*).

All that can be done in this Caſe, is, when you have Conſulted the Final Tables of this Book, to take particular Notice how you find this ſound of (*ur*) ſeverally expreſſed in the latter and moſt refined Prints and Authentick Manuſcripts; and write them down as you find them; For (indeed) we have generally ſuch treacherous Memories, that unleſs we write down our Miſtakes as we find them Corrected in our Reading, we ſhall preſently forget them: Therefore I would adviſe ſuch as ſtrive to write Engliſh exactly (if they can ſpare time) to keep a kind of ſmall Blank Paper-Book, to write down ſuch difficult Words as they commonly meet with in their Reading; and place them under ſuch like Heads as I have done in my Tables, at the end of this Book. And frequently have recourſe to them in ſuch Caſes,

eſpecially

eſpecially as this before us, of the various writing of this ſound of (*ur*) always Remembring, the moſt difficult Attainments have the greateſt Commendations. But,

1. For (*ar*); Thoſe words which are derived from the Latin in (*aris*) are written (*ar*) at the end, though they ſound (*ur*), as *Auricular*, *Cubicular*, *Scholar*, *Vulgar*, &c. ſo *Cuſtard*, *Muſtard*, *Buſtard*.

2. (*er*) Muſt be written in Engliſh words, of more than one Syllable, and Latin derivatives, which are written originally in (*er*) as, *Adder*, *prefer*, *ſlender*. So all Subſtantives-Perſonal, that are derived of Verbs, or Adjectives of the Comparative degree, as, *hearer*, *ſpeaker*, *ſweeter*, *ſowrer*; but *pillar*, *vinegar*, *medlar* and *pedlar*, are written with (*er*) or (*ar*): Now this can hardly be avoided, by reaſon of the tremulous ſound of the Letter (r); as, what difference is there in the ſound of (*per*) in *pertain*? and (*pur*) in *purpoſe*, as they are commonly ſounded?

3. For

3. For (*or*) or (*our*) at the end: Thoſe words which are derived from the Latin, eſpecially in the Nominative Caſe, in (or), though in Engliſh they are ſounded (*ur*), yet they are written (*or*) or (*our*) which you pleaſe, but never (*ur*).

4. (*ir*) Sounding (*ur*): ſee the third Section of the foregoing Chapter, under the Vowel (i): But when (*yr*) is written at the end for the ſound of (*ur*) they are Greek Words, as *Martyr*, *Satyr*; and alſo *Syrup*.

5. Theſe Words which are derived from the Supines, are written with (*ure*), but ſound (*ur*) ſhort: ſee the Table: ſo *figure*, *future*, *injure*, *pleaſure*, *mixture*; and *feature*, *furniture*, *indenture*, *leaſure* or *leiſure*, *ordure*, *treaſure*: but *murmur* and *occur* without (e).

The reſt in (ure) are ſounded as if two Syllables, as *yu-er*; ſo *adjure*, *aſſure*, *cure*, *lure*, *obſcure*, *preſſure*, *quadrature*, *overture*, *ſtature*, *texture*, *verdure*, *endure*, *enure*.

And thoſe written (ire) are ſounded

ſounded (*i-ur*) as if two Syllables, as *fire*, *entire*: ſee the Vowel (i) in the former Chapter.

But *Premunire* hath four Syllables; and *ſhire*, *caſhire*; are ſounded *ſheer*, *caſheer*.

For the reſt, as Words of one Syllable; except (*her*) and in the beginning of Words of more than one Syllable, they are written (*ur*) as, *Bur*, *Blur*, *Cur*, &c. ſo *burn*, *turn*, &c.

Theſe laſt Obſervations, I muſt confeſs, are of uſe onely to ſuch as have ſome underſtanding at leaſt in the *Accidence* or *Grammar*: yet I was not willing to omit them, ſuppoſing this Book may be of no ſmall uſe to Young and *raw* Grammarians, eſpecially in great Free-Schools, where the frequent falſe Engliſh diſturbs the Maſter, and puzzles the Lad as much as the falſe Latin. How much eaſe it may give to both, I refer to the Maſter's Judgment: Beſides, thoſe that have any ſmatterings of Latin left, ſo much as to diſtinguiſh a Noun from a Verb; and a Preterpeſttenſe

from

from a Supine, may yet recover ſome benefit by their almoſt loſt Latin.

A ſecond difficulty you will meet with frequently, is, when to write *tion*, with a (t); and when to write *ſion* with an (ſ) at the end of ſeveral words, they both ſounding alike. Now moſt of theſe being Latin Verbals, come from the Supine, which if it ends in *tum*, as *deſcriptum*, then we write it in Engliſh, *deſcription*; But if it ends in *ſum*, then we write *ſion*, with an (ſ) as *manſion*, from *manſu*: ſo *deriſion* from *deriſu*, *proviſion* from *proviſu*; *inheſion* from *inheſu*; *inciſion* from *inciſu*. All the Clue I can give for this Labyrinth, is in general to tell you, That moſt Words of that ſound, are written with *(tion)*: And for thoſe written (*ſion*) with an (ſ), I refer you to the Table of ſuch at the end.

A third and laſt difficulty, which cannot well be overcome, without the help of the Latin, is, when to write (*able*) and when to write (*ible*) at the end of words of more than two Syllables. Here

Here you must observe, that Latin derivatives from the Supines of the first Conjugation, as, *deplorable*, *execrable*; and English Compounds, as *remarkable*; and such as are partly Latin, as *discernable*, *favourable*, *equitable*, end in (able): But those which are derived from other Conjugations, end in (ible) as *docible*, *legible*, *audible*, *possible*, &c. Now he, who doth not understand Latin, must the more diligently observe, and write down Alphabetically in a Book by it self, such Errors as he finds Corrected in our best approved English Authors, under such like Heads as mine, in the Tables at the end of this Book.

CHAP. II.

Of Proper Diphthongs.

A Diphthong is the sound of two Vowels, together in the same Syllable. Any two Vowels therefore that

that will make a perfect ſound, do conſtitute a Proper Diphthong; but when one of the Vowels is but little ſounded, 'tis called an improper Diphthong.

The Proper Diphthongs in Engliſh are theſe Seven, viz. (ai) in *fair*; (au) in *land*; (ee) in *bleed*; (eu) in *eunuch*; (oi) in *void*; (oo) in *food*; and (ou) in *houſe*.

The Improper Diphthongs are ſaid to be Twelve, (aa) in *Iſaac*; (ea) in *pleaſe*; (eo) in *people*; (ey) in *they*; (ie) in *field*; (oa) in *boat*; (oe) in *toe*; (ua) in *guardian*; (ui) in *build*; (uo) in *quoth*; (ue) in *guerdon*; and (ei) in *their*.

There are two other Improper Diphthongs in Latin, viz. (a) and (e) joined together thus (æ) and (œ) which is an (e) joined to the *right* ſide of the (o) thus (œ); But they are written with ſingle (e) in Engliſh, as *Female*, *Tragedy*.

Some alſo reckon ten Triphthongs, as, (eau) in *beauty*; (ieu) in *lieu*; (uai) in *acquaintance*; (uee) in *Queen*; (uea)

(uea) in *squeak*; (uoi) in *quoit*; (aw) in *Bawd*; (ew) in *flew*; (ow) in *throw*; (uoy) in *buoy*. And the Quadriphthong (iew) in *view*.

SECT. 1. *Of the Proper Diphthongs* (ai) and (ay).

Observe 1. That as (ai) ends no English word; so (ay) onely ends a Word, as *clay*, *dray*, *fray*.

2. (ai) is strongly or fully sounded in *brain*, *frail*; but otherwise more gently, (1.) like (a) in cane; (2.) like a (y) at the end, as *day*, *fay*, &c. (3.) (ai) sounds more soft; in *affair*, *air-y*, *debonair*, *despair*, *fair-y*, *hair*, *repair*, *stair*. The rest of like sound, should be written with *are*, as *dare*, *fare*, *hare*, *pare*, *share*, *stare*, &c.

3. Observe; that though the Diphthong, (ai) must be written in the following words, yet they are sounded, like (e) or (i) short; as *again-st*, *Captain*, *Chamberlain*, *Chaplain*, *Certain*, *Curtain*, *Fountain* *Mountain*, and the former (ai) in *maintain*,

maintain, *plaited*, *villain*, *wainſcot*, but *ſuddain*, *marvail*, and *travail*, are written of late (and perhaps as well), *ſudden*, *travel*, *marvel*.

4. Obſerve that (ai) is parted as moſt Diphthongs are, in proper Names, as *Fair*, *Laiſh*, and Adjectives derived from Subſtantives-Proper, as *Moſa-ick*; and when (m) follows the (i) as *Rephaim*, *Naim*: otherwiſe (i) though it muſt be written, yet 'tis wholly ſwallowed up in the ſound of (a) even in Proper Names, as *Benaiah*, *Jeremiah*, &c.

SECT. 2. *Of the Proper Diphthongs*, (au) *and* (aw).

1. Obſerve to write (*aw*) as *claw*, *paw*, at the end of a word; by no means (au); becauſe neither a, o, i, nor u, (without an e) are written at the end of any Engliſh word.

2. But Obſerve to write (au) at the beginning and in the middle of words, as *audience*, *laud*, &c.

3. Some

3. Some Words are written with *au*, or *aw*, as the Writer will, as, *baul*, *daub*, *pauſe*. Some with (*au*), or ſingle (a), as, *ſcall*, *defalk*; *enhanſe*, *hant*, *dant*, *mander*, *jant*; and perhaps better with a ſingle (a), before (l) and (n): But when to write *a*, *au*, *aw*, conſult the Tables at the end of this Book.

4. Obſerve, that (e) is altogether needleſs after (aw), at the end of a word, therefore may be better omitted.

5. (Au) is parted in Proper Names, as, *Archela-us*, *Emma-us*.

SECT. 3. *Of the Proper Diphthong* (ee).

1. Obſerve, That moſt Words of one Syllable, written or printed with ſingle (e), have the long ſound of this double (ee), and indeed ſhould be written with (ee) eſpecially Perſons, as, *hee*, *ſhee*, *mee*; ſo *tree*, *ſtee*, &c. ſee the Vowel (e).

2. This Diphthong is parted in Compound Words, as, *Pre-eminence*,

Re-enter:

Re-enter: As also in Proper Names, as *Be-erſheba*, *Bezale-el*.

SECT. 4. *Of the Proper Diphthongs* (eu) *and* (ew).

1. Obſerve, That (eu) is written at the beginning of very few words, as *Euchariſt*, *Eulogy*, *Eunuch*; and ſuch Greek Words, and in Proper Names, as *Eunice*, *Euphrates*, *Euſebius*, &c.

2. Neither is (eu) written in the middle of many words; except *grandeur*, *feud*, *neuter*, *pleuriſie*, *pneumatical*, *rheubarb*, *rheumatiſm*; and other Greek Words.

3. (eu) never ends a Word in Engliſh, except *adieu* and *lieu*.

4. The ſound (eu) or (u) long at the end of words, is written with (ew) or (ue): ſee the Table at the end; and ſounds (iw). But

5. (u) long, is written generally in the beginning and middle of words, as *unity*, *fu-neral*, *diminution*, &c.

6. (eu)

6. (eü) is parted in ſome Compound Words, as, *Re-union*, *Re-unite*; and in Proper Names, as *Bartime-us*, *Zache-us*.

SECT. 5. *Of the Proper Diphthongs* (oi) *and* (ay).

Though ſome make a diſtinction in the ſound of (oi) and (ay), as if the latter were generally ſounded broader; yet the difference being ſo very little, that I conſider them but as one diſtinct Diphthong.

Obſerve, 1. That (oi) is never written at the end of any Engliſh word, but (oy) as *boy*, *coy*, *joy*, *purvoyer*.

2. (oi) ſounds (i) long, in *anoint*, *boil*, *jointure*, *moil*, *moiſt*, *oil*, *ointment*, *point*, *poiſon*, *toil*, *coin*.

3. Both Vowels are ſounded in *Rejoice*, *hoiſe*; *freize*, or *freiſe*; *avoid*, *voice*, *quoit*, *moiety*, *coif*.

4. This Diphthong is parted, in *ge-ing*, *ſto-ick*, *co-ition*, *co-incident*; *hero-ick*; and in Proper Names, as,

Lo-is, To-i, Zebo-im; But not in others, as *Jehoiada, Troy*; where the Diphthong (oi) and (oy) keep their full distinct sound.

SECT. 6. *Of the Proper Diphthong* (oo)

Observe, 1. That (oo) is never written in the beginning or end of a Syllable, except *too* and *Cuckoo*; which is commonly written *Cuckow*.

2. (oo) sounds like (u) short, in *food, flood, good, hood, foot, stood, wood, wool*.

3. (oo) is fully sounded in *Broom, Choose*.

4. This Diphthong is parted in Componnd Words, as, in *Co-operate, Co-ordinate*; and in Proper Names, as in *Bo-oz, Co-oz*.

5. The single (o) sometimes has the sound of (oo), as *womb, move*: see the Vowel (o).

SECT.

SECT. 7. *Of the Proper Diphthong* (ou) *or* (ow).

1. Obſerve, That (ou) muſt never be written at the end of any Engliſh word, except *thou* and *you*; but (ow) muſt be written at the end always for (ou).

2. (ou) and (ow) keep their full ſound, in *boul, coulter, flour, gout, grout, houſe, moulter, poultice, poultry, pour, our, out, rout; ſhoulder, ſhout, ſtout: Mould*, or Type, in which things are Caſt; diſtinct from *Mold*, or Earth, that is brittle, (or eaſie to crumble: ſo *bow, how, now*, &c. (ſee) the Table at the end.

3. (ou) ſounds (u) ſhort; (1.) In Words of more than one Syllable, ending in (our), as *ardour, ſavour, honour*, &c. except *devour*. (2.) In words of more than one Syllable, ending in (ous), as *gracious, precious*; But words of one Syllable are written with (ſs), as *bruſh, truſs*; except *thus* and *us*. (3.) (ou) founds like (u) ſharp, in *blood, flood, adjourn, attorney*,

attourney, *gourner*, *courteous*, *courteſie*, *journey*, *journal*, *ougly*, *ſcourge*, *ſojourn*, *touch*, *young*, as if (o) were wholly ſilent: And in *double*, *douzen*, *courage*, *couſin*, *couple*, *flouriſh*, *nouriſh*, *trouble*; as if the following Conſonant were doubled.

4. (ou) ſounds (oo) in *could*, *ſhould*, *would*.

5. (ou) ſounds (u) long or (eu) in *you*, *your*, *youth*.

6. (ou) ſounds broad like (oa) in *courſe*, *diſcourſe*, *fourth*; like (o) long in *four*; as if written *fore*.

7. (ou) ſounds (o) ſhort in *forty*, as if the (u) were ſilent; and if it were written without (u), perhaps it were better. For we ſhould omit as much as conveniently we may, all ſuperfluous Letters, eſpecially where the derivation is not much impaired.

8. The Diphthong (ow) ſounds (oo), or (u) obſcure at the end of Words of two Syllables, as *arrow*, *pillow*, *widow*, &c. or (w) ſilent is added to words ending in (o), as is before obſerved under the Vowel (o).

9. (ow)

9. (ow) ſounds like (o) long in *bow, blow, row, flow, glow, grow, know, low, mow, ſow, ſtow, ſhow.*

10. The ſound of (ou) is ſometimes expreſt by (o) long, before (e), as before under the Vowel (o), and ſometimes with double (ll), as *droll, knoll, joll, poll, roll, ſcroll, con-troll*; better than the common way, *con-troul, jole*, &c. but *ſoul* and *ſouldier.*

11. Sometimes (gh) is added to (ou) to lengthen the ſound, or make it broader, as *dough, bought, brought, fought, nought, ſought, thought, wrought*; ſounding (o) long; But *bough, drought, doughty, plough, ſlough*, have the full ſound of the Diphthong (ou).

12. Theſe following are written with (ough) and ſounded (*off*), as *cough, trough*: And likewiſe theſe are written with (ough), but ſounded (*uff*), as *enough, rough*, (not ſmoo.h) *tough.*

13. Obſerve, That theſe Words, *bounce, bouſe, clown, drowſie, loud, louſe, renoun, rouz, ſouſe, touz*, are

written with (ou) or (ow), at the Writers pleaſure.

CHAP. III.

Of Improper Diphthongs.

SECT. 1. *Of the Diphthong* (ea).

Obſerve.

1. THat this Diphthong ſounds (e) drawn out long, in *head*, *beam*, *cheap*, *cheat*, &c. ſee the Table at the end under (ea) for (e) long.

2. (ea) for (ee); ſee the Table under (ee).

3. (ea) for (e) ſhort; ſee the Table at the end.

4. (ea) for (a) long, in *bear*, *ſwear*, *tear*, *wear*.

5. (ea) for (a) ſhort, in *Hearken*, *hearth*, *heart*; and its Compounds, as *hearty*, *diſhearten*, *heartily*, *heartleſs*.

6. This Diphthong is parted in *aere-al*, *be-atitude*, *cre-ate*; and its compounds,

compounds, *cre-ation, recre-ation, re-ality, the-atre, genc-alogy, oce-an, pa-ge-ant, ſerge-ant, venge-ance*: And in all Proper Names, (ea) is parted, as *Gibe-ah, Ceſa-rea, Ele-azer*, &c.

7. Obſerve generally to write (ea) if the ſound be drawn out long, as in *beaſt, feaſt*; but if ſhort with a ſingle (e), as in *beſt, cheſt*.

SECTo 2. *Of the Diphthong* (oa).

Obſerve,

1. That (oa) ſounds (o) drawn out long, as *Boar, Choak*; ſee the Table under (oa). But ſome write this ſound with (o) ſingle in the middle, and (e) at the end; either way will do, but (oa) is moſt Cuſtomary; though perhaps the other may be beſt; unleſs ſometimes *Coal* to burn, to diſtinguiſh it from *Cole* a Mans Name: but *Boaſt, Broach, Coach, Coaſt, Incroach, Hoarſneſs, Loathſome; Oath, Poath, Reproach, Roach*, and *Oats* ſeem beſt written with (oa).

2. Oa, hath the particular ſound of (ai) in the Word *Goal* or Priſon, for *Jail*.

3. 'Tis ſounded broad, like (aw) in *broad*, *abroad*, *groat*.

4. Oa, is parted in Compound Words, as *Co-action*, *Co-adjutor*, *Coalition*, *Co-arctation*, *Extraordinary*, *Incho-ate*; And in Proper Names, as *Bo-anerges*, *Jo-ab*, *Rehobo-am*.

5. Obſerve in general to write (oa) when the ſound is drawn out long, as in *Coaſt*; and (o) ſingle, if the ſound be ſhort, as in *Coſt*.

SECT. 3. *Of the Diphthongs* (ei) *and* (ey). Obſerve,

1. That (ei) ſounds (ai), or (a) long, in *deign*, *feign*, *inveigh*, *weigh*, *ſtreight*, *vein*, *weight*; and *height*, ſounded by ſome (i) long, as if *hight*; but 'tis written *height* or *heighth*.

2. (ei) ſounds (e) long; the (i) being ſilent, or rather changed into (e), as if (ee) in *con*, *de*, *per*, *receive*; *con*, *deceit*; but *Receipt* with a (p) muſt be written, though the (p) can-

not

not be ſounded: *Inveigle*, *Plebeian*; *ſeiſe* or *ſeize*; but (u) long in *lieu*, *adieu*, *view*.

3. (ei) ſounds (i) ſhort in *Atheiſt*, *Atheiſm*, *forfeit*, *ſurfeit*; and other words, ending in *ſeit*, as *Counterfeit*.

5. (ei) are parted in Proper Names, as *Se-ir*: alſo in *De-ity*; *Nolli-ety*, *Velli-ety*, and in compound words, as *Rei-terate*; and *bombe-it*, being three words joyned together.

Likewiſe, obſerve that (ey) ſounds

1. (ay) or (a) long, in *convey*, *obey*, *purvey*, *ſurvey*; a *prey* or ſpoil; *they*, *trey*, *whey*; a *wey* of Cheeſe.

2. (ey) ſounds (e) long in *Key*; *Alley*, *Barley*: ſee the reſt under the Vowel (e).

3. (ey) ſounds (i) long in *Eye*, *Eyes*.

Note, That (e) ſounds not at the end of Words, therefore (y) is added to make an other Syllable, as *bone*, *boney*, *mone*, *money*.

SECT. 4. *Of the Diphthong* (ie).

Obſerve,

1. That (ie) ſounds (ee) or (e) long,

long, in *Achieve*; *Bier* to carry Corps on; *believe*, *b ief*, *cashier*, *curasier*, *chief*, *field*, *frontier*, *grief-vous*, *vance*; *malitier*, *priest*, *relieve*, *relief*, *interfier*, *rampier*, *siege*, *shield*, *thief*, *wield*, *yield*.

2. (ie) sounds (e) short in *fierce*, *fieldfare*, *hander-chief*, or *cher*, as commonly sounded, but written *chief*, *Lieger*, *Lieutenant*, with (*ev* or *ef*) and sounded *Levtenant* or *Leftenant*; but must be written, (*Lieu*): *Friend*, *Spaniel*, seem to be sounded (i) or (e) short, which you will, but must be written with (i) and (e).

3. Observe, That in all Words of one Syllable, the same sound is expresst or written with (ee), as *need*, *feet*; and not by an (e) at the end; except *Bede*, *Mede*, *mete* or *measure*; Because (e) at the end lengthens all Vowels but it self, except those under (ea) sounding long: see the Table

But for the most part, in words of more than one Syllable, (e) at the end draws the foregoing (e) long, as *intercede*,

cede, &c. but *be-ſeech*, *diſcreet*, *proceed*, *ſucceed*, *ſweeten*. And,

4. This Diphthong is parted in Proper Names, as *Eli-ezer*: And in *Ambi-ent*, *Acqui-eſce*, *Audi-ence*, *Ali-enate*, *Bri-er*, *Bi-enni-al*, *Cli-ent*, *Cri-er*, *Contrari-ety*, *Di-er*, *Fri-er*, *Di-et*, *Pi-ety*, *qui-et*, *Sobri-ety*, *Vari-ety*, *Va-ri-egated*. So when the (y) is turned into (i), and the endings *ed*, *eth* and *er* be added, then (i) and (e) are parted, *dri-ed*, *eſpi-ed*, *reli-ed*, *ti-ed*, *tri-eſt*, *mighti-er*. Likewiſe, when (s) is added to (y), 'tis ſometimes turned into (ie), as *Eies*, *Cries*, *Ties*, and then the (ie) ſounds (i) long; but in Words of more than one Syllable (ies) ſound ſhorter, as *Liberties*, *Properties*.

SECT. 5. *Of the Diphthong* (eo.)

Obſerve,

1. That (eo) ſounds (ee) or (e) long in *people*.

2. It ſounds ſhort (e) in *Feoffee*, *Jeopardy*, *Leopard*, *Yeoman*.

3. (eo) ſounds ſhort (u) in *Dun-geon*,

geon, Pigeon, Smegron, Surgeon.

4. (eo) ſounds (y) or (ye) in *Hideous*, *Meteor*, *Scutcheon*.

5. (eo) is parted in Proper Names, as *Be-or*, *Pe-or*: And in *The-ocracy*, *The-ology*, *The-ory*.

SECT. 6. *Of the Diphthong* (ui).

Obſerve,

1. That (ui) is put for (i) ſhort in *Build*, *Circuit*, *Conduit*, *Guild*, *Guilty*, *Verjuice*.

2. (ui) is put for (i) long, in *Guide*, *Guile*, *Guiſe*: ſo *beguile*, *diſguiſe*.

3. (ui) is put for (u) long in *bruit*, *fruit*, *juice*, *recruit*, *ſuitable*. The (i) in *Nui-ſance* may be better left out. We write *Suiter*, a Woer: but *Suture*, a Seam.

4. This Diphthong is parted in *Ambi-gu-ity*, *Annu-ity*, *Aſſi-du-ity*, *Caſu-iſt*, *Conti-gu-ity*, *Fru-iti-on*, *Genu-ine*, *Gratu-ity*; *Pitu-itous*, *Perpetu-ity*, *Perſpicu-ity*, *Pu-iſſant*, *Ru-in*, *Tuition*, *Tenu-ity*, *Vacu-ity*.

SECT. 7.

SECT. 7. *Of the rest of the Improper Diphthongs.*

Observe, 1. That (ia) is generally parted, Except, 1. when (i) is silent, as in *Carriage*, *Marriage*, *Parliament*, &c. 2. When (ia) sounds (ya) as in *Cornelian*, *Biennial*; as if the (i) were (y) or *ye*.

Observe, 2. That (io) sounds (yu) before (n), as in *Bullion*; so *Fashion*, *Nation*, as if shun or zhun.

But (io) is parted in *Pi-oneer*, *Pi-ony*, *Pi-ous*, *Pri-ori-ty*, *Invi-olable*, *Vi-olence*, *Li-on*.

Observe, 3. That (1.) (ua) sounds (a) short, in *guard*; the (a) being very needless: (2.) (ua) sounds (wa) in *Language*, *Lingual*. 3. In Latin Derivatives, and after (q) (u) is put for (w), as *dif-per-suade*; *quick-quaff*, *Queen*, *quiet*, &c. In others we write (w), not (u) after (f) as *swagger*, *swage*, *swarthy*, &c. 4. (ua) is parted in *effectu-al*, *gradu-al*, *habitu-al*, *insinu-ate*, *manu-al*, *pursu-ant*, *visu-al*,

ritu-al, *ſanctu-ary*, *ſenſu-al*, *ſeptuagint*, *uſu-al*; but *victu-als*, *victu-aller*, ſound *vittles* and *viler*.

Obſerve, 4. When to write (ue), and when (ew), at the end of words; ſee the Table.

(ue) is parted in Proper Names, as *Euphu-es*; and in *Cru-elty*, *Cru-el*, *Gru-el*, *Pu-it*, *Su-et*, *Deſue-tude*.

SECT. 8. *Of the Diphthongs* (æ) *and* (œ).

To theſe may be added the two Latin Dipthongs, derived from the Greeks, *viz.* (æ) and (œ).

Æ, ſounds long, in *Æneas*, and ſhort in *Ætna*, and *Michaelmaſs*: but is parted in *A-ereal*, *Micha-el*.

Oe, ſounds long in *Phœnix*, *Oeconomy*; ſhort in *Oedipus*, *Solœciſm*.

Oe, is parted in *Eubo-ea*, *Alo-es*, *Po-etry*, *Po-em*, *Pro-em*: and in Latin Compounds, as *Co-eternal*, *Co-etaneous*, *Co-eſſential*, *Co-equal*, *Co-exiſtent*.

But (oe) at the end of Engliſh words, ſound (o) long, as *doe*, *foe*, *roe*, *ſloe-tree*, *toe*; and a *croe* of Iron; but

but *ſhoe*, and *woe* to court and ſuit, ſound *ſhooe* and *wooe*, but are written with ſingle (o) and (e) at the end.

CHAP. IV.

Of the Quieſcent or Silent Vowels.

THough theſe are but little or nothing ſounded, yet they muſt be written in Words, at leaſt to keep up the Cuſtom and Ornament of the Engliſh Tongue.

SECT. 1. *Of Silent* (a). Obſerve,

(1.) That (a) is ſeldom ſounded, when (ea) or (oa) come together in the ſame Syllable, as *Beat*, *Beaſt*, *Goat*, *Groan*, &c. wherein (a) doth onely draw out the former Vowel to make the Syllable long, like (e) in the end: Except (1.) In a few words, where (a) ſounds long, and the (e) is altogether ſilent, as *bear*, *ſwear*, *tear*, *wear*,

(2.)

(2) *hearth*, *heart*; and its Compounds, where the (e) is ſilent, and the (a) ſounds ſhort or ſharp.

(A) is ſilent in *Thouſand*, as alſo (d) final, as if written *Thouzn*.

(A) ſounds (e) long in *James*: and (e) ſhort in *ſcarce*.

SECT. 2. *Of* (e) *Silent*. Obſerve,

1. That (e) Silent, muſt frequently be written (tho' ſeldom or never ſounded) in the end of a Word for theſe following Reaſons.

The firſt and chiefeſt is, To draw the Syllable long; And (1.) To ſhew the lengthning of the foregoing Vowel; which elſe would be ſhort, whereby the ſenſe of the word is alſo altered, as *mad*, *made*; *man*, *mane*; *dum*, *dame*; *dot*, *dote*; *tun*, *tune*: which is ſometimes retained in the middle of a derivative or compound word, as *ſafety*, *forecaſt*, *hopleſs*, *nameleſs*, *ſaleable*; or when (s) is added to the end of Words with an (e), as *akes*, *babes*, *bones*, *bates*, *gapes*, *trades*: ſo

after

after i, o, u, as *babies*, *duties*, *does*, *dues*.

2. (e) final is ſilent or obſcure, like ſhort (u) when it muſt be written after (l) or (r) as in *little*, *luſtre*, *lucre*, which are ſounded, as if written *littel*, *luſtur*, *lucur*: Which (e) muſt not be left out, tho' they ſeem to make but one ſound, as in *Bible*, *humble*, *ſtrangle*; becauſe they are ready to make two Syllables, as in *Bibles*, *humbles*, *ſtrangles*; Which cannot be without an expreſs Vowel, as *Nobles*, *Acres*; from *Noble*, *Acre*; which could not be from *Nobl*, *Acr*.

3. (e) likewiſe is ſilent or obſcure before (l) or (r) in the laſt Syllable, as *battel*, *cattel*, *goſpel*, *gravel*, *model*, *veſſel*, *vineger*, *drivel*, *ravel*, *ſhovel*; *ſhrivel*; but *hovel* makes diſtinct Syllables: And you muſt obſerve, that (s) after (re) is pronounced (*urs*), as *acres*, *aſpires*; as if written *a-curs*, *aſpi-urs*.

4. Obſerve, That after Letters which have the ſound of (s), or (s) mixt with them; (e) makes a di-

ſtinct

ſtinct Syllable, as after (c), *Dances*, *Frances*; (ch) *ſpeeches*; (g) *ages*; (x) *axes*; (ſſ) double) *aſſes*; ſingle (ſ) *uſes*; (z) *prizes*; and (ſh) *aſhes*.

5. (e) before (n) final, is ſilent or obſcure, like (u) ſhort, as in *even*, *heaven*, *often*, &c. *taken*, *cheapen*, *chriſten*, *happen*, *harden*, *ſharpen*, &c.

Now *zdly*, Another Reaſon why (e) is ſilent, becauſe it ſhews the ſame Conſonant to be pronounced divers ways, changing the Sound. As for Example:

Take ſpecial Notice, when a, o, u, or a Conſonant follows (c) or (g), and (e) ſilent is inſerted, it certainly ſhews that (c) and (g) there muſt be ſounded (ſ) and (*dzhee*) or (*jee*) as *advancement*, *inducement*, *encouragement*; *changeable*, *peaceable*; otherwiſe (c) or (g) would be ſounded hard, as *cap*, *gut*; and make the words ſound ſtrangely, if written *advancment*, *inducment*, *encouragment*, *changable*, *peacable*. So (e) is inſerted before (o) in *George*, to ſoften the ſound of (g) before (o),

and

and to distinguish *George* from *Gorge*.

For the same reason (e) final silent is added after (g), to soften its sound; which otherwise would be hard like (*ghee*), as *frog*, *stage*; *swing*, *swinge*; *ting*, *tinge*; *hug*, *huge*; *plug*, *plunge*. But after *dg*, (e) is better omitted, when they end short Syllables, as, *pledg*, *judg*, *badg*, *ridg*, *dudg*; unless you'l say that (e) final is more ready to make two Syllables, as *badges*, *pledges*, *ridges*, *dodges*, *judges*.

Likewise (c) without (e) after it, is sounded hard like (k); but before (e) final (c) sounds soft or flat like (s) to distinguish *rac* from *race*; *lic*, *lice*; *truc*, *truce*, &c. As (e) softens the sound of (c) in *face* &c. so (k) is put after (e) at the end of a Word, sounding hard, as *Sicky*, *Duck*.

(e) silent after (th), is sounded *breathe*, like *dhee*.

Also after (v) as *love*, *dove*; tho' 'tis needless in such, because the Character of the (v) with a sharp bottom, should distinguish it from the Vowel; as *luv*, not *love*; *liv*, not *live*,

live, to distinguish it from *a-live*.

And on the Contrary, we should by no means write (v) for (u); *Evnuch* for *Eunuch*, as it is most usually and ignorantly pronounced.

After (w) (e) final may be added, but onely for distinction sake; as a *bowe* from to *bow* or *bend*; a *mowe* from to *mowe*: a *Sow* or shee *Swine*, from *sowe* Seed.

So (e) silent is inserted in *Tuesday*, that it might not be pronounced *Tusday* short.

The first (e) in *Scrivener*, and the last (e) with (d) are silent in *Wednesday*, as if written *Wensday*.

2. (e) silent, is often unnecessarily added, onely for Custom or Ornament sake; (1.) When a Word endeth in i, o, or u, as *mercie*, *foe*, *true*; but not after (y), as *Charity*; (2.) After doubled Consonants, as, ff, *chaffe*; mm, *summe*; nn, *sonne*; rr, *starre*; ss, *trespass*.

But this Rule is not always observed, in short Syllables, to double the ending, much less to add (e) at the

end

end of a double Conſonant, when a ſingle Conſonant will do full as well; Except where the ſhort Syllable ends in (l) in words of one Syllable, the (l) muſt always be doubled, but never in long Syllables with a Diphthong, nor in words of more than one Syllable, which are always written with a ſingle (l) at the end, nor in ſhort Syllables when another Conſonant follows (l), as *ſhalt*. And as for (e) at the end, after a double Conſonant, ſeeing it neither makes the Syllable long, nor altereth the ſound, it can be of no uſe, but is added meerly for Cuſtom ſake; or perhaps ſome will ſay, for Beauty or Ornament ſake; but Reaſon or Neceſſity there is none for it. (3.) (e) ſilent is alſo unreaſonably added to Verbs, before the termination, (*ing*), as *craveing*, *hopeing*, *loveing*, *uſeing*, *reſtoreing*, *embraceing*, wherein nothing but the fault in our Obſolete Cuſtom and way of Writing, makes (e) neceſſary. (4.) After final ſhort Syllables, as *rinſe*, *ſelfe*, *ſome*, *come*, *done*,

dome, *examine*, *respite*, better without (e), but Custom in too many things prevails above Reason.

SECT. 3. *Of Silent* (i).

1. (i) Is silent or obscure in *Basin*, *Carriage*, *Cousin*, *Marriage*, *Subtil*, *Parliament*, *Raisin*, *Venison*; but not in *Medicinal*.

2. (i) Is not sounded, when *ie*, *ai*, or *ei*, happen in the same Syllable, as in *Shield*, *Plaister*, *their*; nor in *Fruit*, *Bruise*, *Juice*, *Recruit*, *Suit*, *Adieu*, *Lieu*, *View*.

3. (i) Is sounded obscure like (e) in several Syllables, (in Words of many Syllables,) as the first (i) in *divide*; both (i's) in *dividend* and in *medicinal*, &c.

4. (i) is silent, or obscure before, (er) and is sounded (*ye*) and the Syllable pronounced (*yur*) as *Carrier*, *Farrier*, as if written *Caryur*, *Faryur*.

5. (i) Is silent, or obscure before (on) and hath the sound of (ye), and the Syllable pronounced (*yun*), as

Commu-

Communion, as if written *Communyun*.

6. (i) after (st) hath the sound of (ye), as *question*, and after (n) in *poniard*, as if written *ponyard*.

7. (i) after c, s, and t, when another Vowel follows next after the (i) is so obscure, that it makes onely the sound of (sh) or (zh), as in *Ancient*, *Patient*, *Vitiate*, *Transient*; and in all words ending in (*tion*) or (*sion*), the (i) is quite swallowed up in the (o), and the (o) sounded obscure like short (u), and so the Syllable is pronounced *shun* or *zhun*, as *Fashion*, *Cushion*; so *Nation*, *Provision*.

SECT. 4. *Of Silent* (o).

1. O, Is silent in *Bacon*, *Beckon*, *Blazon*, *Button*, *Capon*, *Cotton*, *Crimson*, *Falcon-er*, *Glutton*, *Mason*, *Mutton*, *Pardon*, *Parson*, *Person*, *Prison*, *Reason*, *Reckon*, *Season*, *Weapon*; and are sounded, as if they were but one Syllable; But in (*Ba-ron*) are two distinct Syllables.

2. O, Is silent, sometimes when (eo), and sometimes when (ou) meet together in the same Syllable, as in *people*, *jeopardy*, *yeoman*, *bloud*, *stoud*, and all Adjectives, ending in (*ous*) as, *gracious*, *precious*; and in *Goal* for *Jail*, and in Words of more than one Syllable, ending in (*our*), (o) silent must be written, though they are sounded (*ur*) as without (o); so *Arbour*, *Labour*, *Saviour*; nor (o) in *Damosel*.

SECT. 5. *Of Silent* (u).

1. U, Is sient, many times when *ua*, *ue*, *ui*, or *uy* meet in the same Syllable, as, in *conduit*, *circuit*, *build*, *guard*, *guest*, *guide*, *buy*; and after (g) in the same Syllable, as in *plague*, *league*, *dialogue*; Except in *Tongue*, where the (u) as it were by Transposition, is sounded instead of the (o). Likewise (u) is always written after (q), but never sounded.

Observe, That Custom hath prevailed against Reason for the writing of some Vowels not pronounced in divers

divers words; As (a) is written in *Boar*, *Boat*; but not in *Door*, *Dote*, although the ſound be the ſame in both; The different writing of ſuch words, muſt be known by ſpecial Obſervation. And be ſure not to forget to accuſtom your ſelf to pronounce Words diſtinctly, Syllable by Syllable; for as you uſe to ſound them, ſo they will ſettle in your Memory; but for ſuch Words as are not ſounded as they are written, you muſt keep a Blank Paper-Book, and write ſuch Words down in it methodically, under ſuch heads, as you find in my Tables at the end of this Book: whereby, in a ſhort time, with diligent care, you will ſoon learn to write Engliſh competently true; at leaſt, free from thoſe groſs Abſurdities you daily meet with in ignorant ſhameful Writings; How commendable and praiſe worthy, this will be in ſuch as are ignorant of Latin, to emulate ſuch who by neglecting their Latin, perhaps come ſhort of ſome meer Engliſh Scholars

in writing true Engliſh: How Commendable this ſtriving will be, I leave to your ſelves to judge: The pleaſure will doubtleſs countervail the painsyou are at about it, and abundantly recompence your trouble.

Remembring alſo, that true Engliſh will recommend an ordinary Hand; better far than a curious hand, with apparent groſs falſe Engliſh; for the one may appear commendably before the greateſt, when the other bluſhes to be ſeen before the meaneſt Scholar.

CHAP. V.

Of Quieſcent or Silent Conſonants.

1. (B) Muſt be written, though 'tis not ſounded in *Ambs-Ace*, *Climb*, *Comb*, *Cocks-Comb*, *Crumb*, *Dumb*, *Lamb*, *Limb*, *Thumb*, *Tomb*, *Womb*; unleſs (le) immediately follows, as it doth in *amble*, *bramble*, *humble*, *grumble*,

grumble, fumble, tremble, thimble, tumbrel, crumble, ſcramble, tumble, mumble, ſhambles, bumble, rumble, nimble, wamble, timbrel. Nor is (b) pronounced in *debt, doubt-ful-neſs-ing*; nor in *ſubtil*, &c. Which (b) notwithſtanding, muſt be written in ſome Words; (1.) Onely for Cuſtoms ſake, as in *Dumb, Lamb, Crumb*, &c. (2.) In others, to diſcover their original derivation, as *debt* from *debitum*, the Latin word, *doubt*, from *dubius*: *ſubtile* from *ſubtilis*.

2. Though (c) muſt be written, it cannot be ſounded in *Indict-edment*, nor in *Verdict*; and though it is uſually written before (k), between the vowel and (k) (in ſhort ſyllables) it cannot be ſounded; It ſerves onely to harden the ſound of (k); neither is (c) ſounded after (s) in *Sceptre, Scene*.

3. (d) Is not ſounded in *Friendſhip, Handmaid, Wedneſday*.

4. (g) Muſt be written (in theſe words) though it is not ſounded; Before *m*, or *n*, in the ſame ſyllable, as

ſtegm, *reign*, *ſign*, *daign*: The laſt for Cuſtom ſake, the other three to denote their Derivation; and thereby eaſier to be changed into different Pronunciation; when more Syllables are added, as *ſtegmatick*, *ſignally*, *reigning*, &c. Nor can (g) well be ſounded in *gnaw*, *gnaſh*, *gnat*.

5. (h) Which ſtrictly and properly is no Letter, but a Note of Aſpiration; is not ſounded in theſe 6 Caſes.

1. When *chr*, *ſch*, *rh*, or *gh*, begin a ſyllable, as, *Chronicle*, *Scholar*, *Rhetorick*, *Ghoſt*, &c.

2. Nor when *gh* or *rh* end a ſyllable, as in *plough*, *myrrh*, &c.

3. Nor at the end of Proper Names, as *Pharoah*, *Shiloah*, &c.

4. Nor when (ch) ſounds like (k) as in *Choler*, &c.

5. Nor when (h) comes before (n) in the ſame ſyllable, as *John*, contracted from *Johannes*, &c.

6. Nor ſometimes next after (t), as, *Authority*, *Thomas*; and the Herb *Thyme*.

6. (k) Cannot well be ſounded in

ſuch

ſuch Words as begin with (kn), as *knife*, *knot*, *know*, &c.

7. Though (n) cannot be pronounced after (m), yet in ſome words it muſt not be omitted, to diſcover the derivation, That if any Syllables be added, the words may be written true, as *Solemn*, *Solemnity*; *Contemn*, *Contemned*.

8. Though (p) is ſilent, it muſt be written in *Contempt*, *Pſalm*, *Receipt*, *Redemption*, *Sumptuous*, for the derivation ſake; and in *Simpſon*, *Thompſon*, *Upbraid*, for Cuſtom ſake.

9. Though (ſ) is not at all ſounded in *Iſle*, *Iſland*, *Viſcount*; It muſt be Inſcribed.

10. (l) is ſilent in *Almond*, *Calf*, *Chaldron*, *Chalk*, *Half*, *Halm*, *Falconer*, *Malkin*, *Qualm*, *Pſalm*, *-Sal-mon*, *Salve*, *Shalm*, *Stalk*, *Walk*, *Talk*.

11. (w) Silent, muſt be written, though not ſounded, in *Anſwer*, *two*; neither can it be well ſounded before (h) as, *who*, *whole*, *whom*, &c. nor before (r), as *wrangle*; ſee the Table under (*w*).

Likewise, (w) is generally silent after (a), and is added onely for Fashion sake, as, *widow*, *wallow*; Except when it sounds (*ou*) as *bow*, *cow*, *how*, *now*, *plow*, *sow*, *vow*, *allowance*, &c.

12. (gh) Cannot well be sounded in any word, yet must be written in several; see the Table under (gh); onely in some few, sounds (f) as, *Cough*, *laugh*, *hough*, *tough*, *rough*, *trough*, *draught*, and *enough*, denoting Quantity to distinguish it from (*enough*) applyed to number; which is pronounced, and perhaps would be better written *enow*: As Youth (now adays) have not wit *enough* to Rule themselves, nor Manners *enow* to be Ruled by others.

CHAP

CHAP. VI.

Of some Particular Consonants.

'TIS none of the smallest Difficulties to know when to write (c) and when to write (ſ) before (e) and (i), because they have the same sound. In general, Take notice that (ſ) is most commonly written at the beginning of words, and (c) at the end, especially in Words of one Syllable.

SECT. 1. *Of* (c) *and* (ſ), *Rules when to write each before* (e) *and* (i).

Rule, (1.) (ſ) Is generally written at the beginning of words, before any Vowel; except such as are set down in a distinct Table, at the end, under such words as are written with (c), which for the most part are derived from the Latin.

Rule (2.) (c) Is usually written at the end of words, especially long Syllables; but never without an (e) after it, whether the Syllable be sounded long or short: But more particularly Observe these Rules for the Endings of (c) or (s).

Rule 1. Words ending in *ance*, *ence*, *ince*, *once*, *ounce*, and *unce*, are written with (c), Except *condense*, *immense*, *hanse*, *rinse*; and *dis*, *ex*, *suspence*, and *fence*; if we respect the derivation should be written with *ense*; but Custom prevails here.

Rule 2. Words sounding (*ace*) must be written with (c); Except *case*, *chase*, *base*, and its Compounds, *a*, *de*, *em-base*: But in short Syllables a double (ss), as *mass*, *bass*, *trespass*, and except where (s) between two Vowels sound (z).

Rule 3. Words sounding (*ice*) at the end, must be written with (c), Except *concise*, *Paradise*, *precise*, *promise*: But in short Syllables, a double (ss), as *bliss*, *a*, *dis-re-miss*; and *Miss*, *Mistriss*; and except (s) sounding (z).

Rule 4.

Rule 4. Words ſounding (*uce*) at the end, muſt be written with (c) as *de-re-ſe, tra-duce*; But *truſs, uſe, abſtruſe, recluſe, profuſe*; and (s) for (z).

Rule 5. We never write (*ece*) at the end, except *Fleece, Greece, piece*; but *eſe, eeſe, eaſe*, and *eſs*, as in *theſe, cheeſe, pleaſe*, with a ſhort (s) like (z) and (ſs) in *bleſs*, and ſuch ſhort Syllables.

Rule 6. Where (c) or (t) is written in Latin, we write (c) in Engliſh, as *Citizen* from *Civis*; *price* from *pretium*; *Grace* from *Gratia*, *Elegancy* from *Elegantia*: ſo *Malice, Notice, Juſtice*, &c.

Rule 7. Write (*rſe*) at the end, not (*rce*), except *force, ſcarce, re-inforce*.

Rule 8. The ſound of (*oſe*), which we pronounce (*oze*) muſt be written with an (ſ), as *en-diſ-cloſe, ap, com, de, diſ-ex, inter, oppo-poſe, proſe, roſe, thoſe, noſe, hoſe*.

Rule 9. (*ſy*) is written with an (ſ), in *Apoſtaſy, Controverſy, Courteſy, Epitheſy, Ecſtaſy, Fanſy, Gipſy, Hereſy, Jealouſy, Leproſy, Pleuriſy*. But in *Buſy*,

Busy, *Easy*, *Tansy*, *Palsy*, *Posy*, (s) is sounded as (z).

Rule 10. Such Words as are derived from the Latin i i (*tia*) or (*cia*), are exprest by *cy*, as *Constancy*, *Efficacy*, *Prophecy*, &c. so *Legacy*.

But for a more certain Guide to Beginners, and such as do not understand all the Rules; I have set down, the particular Examples of such Words as are written with (c) before (e) or (i), most of which are derived from the Latin; in the Table at the end of this Book. But by the way,

Observe (1.) Words beginning with *trans*, or *sens*, are written with (s).

Observe 2. Some Words are written with (c) or (t), as *ancient*, *emaciate*, *precious*; but better with (c).

Observe 3. Some Words are written with (c) or (s), as *amerce*, *arsenal*, *fense*, *defense*, *dis-ex-sus-pence*, *parcimony*, *practice*.

Rule 11. Write (s) always after (o), as *house*, and in all Words ending in *ous*.

Rule 12.

Rule 12. Write (ſs) always at the end of Words, after (e) in ſhort Syllables: ſo alſo in *baſs*, *maſs*, *miſs*, *droſs*, *groſs*, &c. and (*neſs*) added to the end of Words, as in *fulneſs*, *lazineſs*. Some are written with a ſingle (s), and ſome with a double (ſs) at the end; ſee the Table. But *yes*, *this*, *thus*, *us*, with a ſingle (s).

Rule 13. Some Words which have the ſound of double (ſs), being derived from Latin Words, are written with (ſc); ſee the Table under (ſc): but others generally with (ſs), as moſt ſhort Syllables.

SECT. 2. *Of* (s) *and* (z).

As there are many Words which are written with (c) or (ce), which have the ſound of (ſ), ſo many are written with (ſ) which have the ſound of (z), (eſpecially between two Vowels); ſee the Table at the end under (s) for (z).

And generally at the end of Words, whether Subſtantives of the Plural Number,

Number, as *Maſters*, *Pens*, *Sins*; or Adjectives Poſſeſſives, as *Kings Palace*, or Verbs of the Third Perſon, as *uſes*, ſo, *as*, *is*, *was*. All which ſhould (by Reaſon) be written with (z), when as Cuſtom writes them with (ſ); yet however for diſtinction ſake, they ſhould be written with ſhort (s): ſee the Table of Subſtantives, diſtinguiſhed from Verbs, as well in Writing, as Sound.

So *Braſs*, *Glaſs*, *Graſs*, make *Blaze*, *Glaze*, *Graze*: And *Houſe*, *Mouſe*, *Louſe*, make *Howſe*, *Mouſe*, *Louſe*.

Such Words as are written with (z), ſee the Table at the end under (z).

(c) Sounds like ſoft (s) or (z), in *ſenſible*, *ſacrifice*, *ſufficient*.

Some Words are written with (ſ) or (z), *Artizan*, *Aſſiſe*, *Compriſe*, *craſe-y*, *graſe*, *daſie*, *diſſeiſe*, *gloſe*, *priſly*, *haſard*, *haſte*, *priſons*; *Raſor* (to ſhave with): *Siſe*, a meaſure, or kind of Glue; *Raſe*, *Recognizance*. But *Prize*, a Value, and *Priſe*, to ſet a value, are always diſtinguiſhed.

SECT.

SECT. 3. *Of* (c) (k) *and* (x).

Take notice alſo, That though (c) is ſet before (k) at the end of ſhort Syllables, as *Crack*, *Neck*, *Stick*, *Block*, *Duck*; yet if another Conſonant comes between the Vowel and the (k), the (c) is left out, as *Bank*, *Dark*: And in all long Syllables, (whether long by an (e) at the end, or by a Diphthong, as *ſpake*, *ſpeak*, *like*, *leak*, *nook*, *Oak*, *ſeek*), and at the end of Proper Names, as *Amalek*, *Anak*.

Rule 1. (k) Is always ſet before e, ee, i, and y; where the hard ſound of (c) or (k) is required, as *aſkew*, *keep*, *kill*; but upon all other accounts, as before a, o, u, and before any Conſonant, (c) is uſed for (k), except thoſe few, pag. 5. beginning with (kn) and *Kate* for *Catharine*: alſo, *Aceldama*, (Acts 1. 19.) which ſhould be pronounced as if written *Akeldama*, or *Acheldama*; And *Cis*, the Father of *Saul*, (Acts 13. 21.) ſhould be pronounced

pronounced *Kis*; and why it ſhould not be printed or written with a (k), as well as pronounced, is very ſtrange.

Rule 2. (ce) and (ci) having not a full ſound after (x); becauſe (x) ſounds (ks) as *exceſs*, *excite*: Therefore when Words beginning with (s) in Latin; are Compounded with (ex), the (s) is caſt away; as *ex-ſequor*, makes *execute* in Engliſh. But if *ca*, *co*, *cu*, *cl*, and *ch*, follow (x), they have a full ſound, aſſuming the nature of (k), as *excandeſcency*, *excommunicate*, *excuſe*, *exclaim*, *exchange*.

Rule 3. (x) Is generally written for the ſound of (*ks*), as *Ax*, *Text*: But if (s) making the Plural Number, the Third Perſon of Verbs, or Poſſeſſives, is added to Words ending in (k), then (ks) is written, not (x), as *Books*, *Sticks*, a *Ducks head*: Alſo (ct) in the middle of a Word, before a Vowel, ſounds (x), as *Correction*, *Inſtruction*, *Protection*.

Rule 4. After (x) we never write

(ſ),

(ſ), but often (c) where the ſound is doubled, as, *excellent*, *except*, *exciſe*, In Words derived from the Latin, which are compounded with (x), and which begin with a Vowel, or (s), neither (c) nor (ſ) is written; as, *execute*, *exemplar*, *exempt*, *exerciſe*, *exigent*.

SECT. 4. *Of* (f) *and* (v).

(F) Hath two ſounds, hard in *far off*; and ſoft in *of*, with ſingle (f) ſounded as (ov).

Obſerve, That (f) in the Singular Number is changed into (v) in Nouns of the Plural Number, and in Verbs of the Singular, as *Calf*, *Calves*, *Half*, *Halves*; *Knife*, *Knives*; *Self*, *Selves*; *Thief*, *Thieves*; *Wife*, *Wives*; *Shelf*, *Shelves*; *Wolf*, *Wolves*; *Sheaf*, *Sheaves*; *Leaf*, *Leaves*; *Strife*, *Strives*; *Life*, *Lives*; *Grief*, *Grieves*; *Safe*, *Save*; *Bief*, *Bieves*; *Relief*, *Relieve*; *Belief*, *Believe*.

SECT. 5.

SECT. 5. *Of* (g) *and* (j) *Consonant.*

1. Observe, That (g) hath two Sounds; (1.) hard, like (*ghe*) (which is its proper Sound) before a, o, u, or any Consonant, and (g) single at the end of any short Syllable; as, *Gap, Gold, Gun; glad, groan, aggravate, bag, beg, big, bog, bug.* (2.) (g) hath commonly a flat or soft sound before (e) and (i), which is the same with the Consonant (je) or (dzhe) as in *Ginger.* Therefore if a, o, or u, follow this flat sound; It must be written with (j) Consonant, as *James, Joseph, Judas.*

2. Observe, That when (i) follows the soft sound of (g), 'tis generally written with (g), as in *Giant, imagine, Clergie*: And in these following words, where (g) sounds hard like (ghe) they are written with (g) before (i), as *Argile, begin, begging; gift, Gilbert, gild, gibberish, gig, gills, giddy, gimp-lace, girl, girdle, girt, give, gittern, gimlet*; and in Proper Names.

3. Observe,

3. Obſerve; That when (e) immediately follows, the ſoft ſound of (g), 'tis to be written with (j) Conſonant, as *Jeopardy*, *Jewel*, *Jeſt*.

Except (1.) In Words derived from the Latin or Greek; as *Gemm*, *Gender*, *Gentry*, *Geſture*, &c. ſee the Table.

2. In Proper Names, as *George*, *Geffery*, *German*, *Gerard*, *Gertrude*.

3. Except in thoſe Words in the Table under (g), ſounding hard like (ghee) before (e), as *geld*, *get*, &c. and in the Syllables *ger*, *ged*, *geth*, &c. Becauſe (je) ends no word, but that Sound is always expreſt at the end of words with (ge), as *charger*, *change*, *er*, *ed*, *eth*, &c. or *dg*, as *edg*.

4. Obſerve: That (g) ſilent is added to verbal Subſtantives and Participles, as *hearing*, *teaching*, *moving*; and in Words that have the ſound of (ng), as *ſing*, *rung*; But not in others as *Machin*, *Kitchin*.

5. Obſerve: That (j) is a differ-

ent

ent ſhape from (g), becauſe (g) when it ſounds (dzhe) is never written before a, o, nor u, but (j) Conſonant ſupplies its place, as *Major*, *Journey*, *Injury*.

6. Obſerve: That 'tis abſurd and ridiculous, to write (e) after (g) at the end of a Word; unleſs it ſounds like (dzhe); as in *fringe*, *hinge*; but by no means *lozinge*, *thinge*, becauſe (e) ſoftens the ſound of (ghee).

7. Obſerve: The hard ſound of (ghee) is made ſhort in ſhort Syllables, by putting (d) before it, as *mag*, *madg*; *leg*, *ledg*; *hog*, *hodg*; *jug*, *judg*; But *College*, *oblige*, and *privilege*, are written better without (d) according to their Latin Derivation.

8. Obſerve: (Gue) at the end, is put for (g) after the French mode, in *Apologue*, *Collegue*, *Collogue*, *Catalogue*, *Decalogue*, *Dialogue*, *Harangue*, *Intrigue*, *League*, *Plague*, *Rogue*, *Prologue*, *Prorogue*, *Vogue*, *Synagogue*, *Tongue*, *Epilogue*, *Theologue*; where (u) is added to harden the ſound of (g).

(g) and (e) is added for Ornament ſake, becauſe no Engliſh Word ends barely in (u) without an (e).

SECT. 6. *Of the* (th); *And ſome further Remarks upon* (ſ) *and* (t).

Obſerve 1. That (th) is but one Letter in the Greek; and ſhould be called (the) with a hard ſound; and (dhe) with a ſoft ſound: ſee the Table of both compared.

I know no *Juſt Reaſon* why (ſt) may not be parted in the middle of a Word of more than one Syllable, for the better pronouncing the Syllables as they are generally ſounded, as *maſter*, *ſuſtain*: See Chap. x. pag. 26.

2. *Obſerve*: Never to write a round ſhort (s) in the middle of a word, except before (f) and (k), as *transfigure*, *basket*, &c. but always a ſhort (s) at the end of all words.

3. *Obſerve*: That certain Words ending in (es), are ſwallowed up in the former Syllable, as in Nouns of the Plu-

ral

ral Number, as *Bones*, *Stones*: And in Verbs of the Third Perſon Singular, as, *moves*, *ſtrives*; though in moſt, if not in all Proper Names, (es) makes a diſtinct ſyllable, except *James*, *Medes*, and *Charles*.

4. *Obſerve*: That (s) hath a two-fold ſound; (1.) Hard, or (ſs) doubled, as in *Aſs*, *loſs*; (2.) Soft, like (z) in *as*, *loſe*, *bars*, *pens*, *ſins*, *ſons*, *was*, *wars*, &c.

5. *Obſerve*: That the hard (ſ) muſt be doubled in every ſhort ſyllable, as *exceſſive paſſion*; and in every laſt ſyllable without an (e) at the end, as *exceſs*, *loſs*, *paſs*: Except (1.) the ſingle (s) that ſounds hard in *this*, *thus*, *yes*, *us*: (2.) Except the laſt (s) that ſounds ſoft like (z) after a double (ſs), as *witneſſes*: (3.) Except the laſt (s) in words that end in *ous*, as *pious*, *precious*; and ſuch as end in ſoft (s) for (z), as in the foregoing Obſervation.

6. *Obſerve*: That if a Syllable be added to double (ſs) one of the (ſ's) is loſt before a Conſonant, as *remiſs*, *remiſneſs*,

remiſneſs; but not before a Vowel, as *buſineſs*, *buſineſſes*. So if a Word ending with a double (ll), hath a Syllable added to it, beginning with a Conſonant, it loſeth one (l), as *ſhalt*, *welcom*, *fulneſs*; but if the Syllable added to (ll) begins with a Vowel, the (ll) remains, as *falleth*, *called*.

7. *Obſerve* to write a ſhort round (s) for the ſound of (z), eſpecially between two Vowels, and at the end of words; Except ſuch as are written with (z) in the Table.

8. *Obſerve*: (ti) before a Vowel is commonly (though corruptly) ſounding like (ſi) or (ſh), eſpecially in words ending in *ation*, *etion*, *ition*, *otion*, *ution*, moſt of them being of Latin extraction, as *Nation*, *Diſcretion*, *Contrition*, *Commotion*, *Inſtitution*: Alſo ſuch words as end in *action*, *ection*, *iction*, *oction*, *uction*; though they ſound (x), are written with (ct) as *Faction*, *Affection*, *Fiction*, *Decoction*, *Conſtruction*; Except *Fluxion*, and its compounds, as *Defluxion*; ſo *Connexion*, *Complexion*: but

but when to write (*tion*) with a (t), and when to write (*ſion*) with an (ſ), they being very near the ſame ſound; ſee the latter end of the fifth Section of the firſt Chapter of the Second Part of this Book, pag. 44.

(Ti) ſounds (ſi) before a Vowel, as *patience*: Except (n) when (s) or (x) goes before it; as *fuſtian*, *miſtion*: (2.) (ti) keeps its ſound, when a Word ending in (ty), has a Syllable added to it, as *pity*, *pitiable*, *ed*, *ous*, *eſt*, &c. (3.) In ſome Proper Names in the Bible, as *Eſaias*, *Antioch*.

The

The Third Part.

Concerning the Accidents of Words and Sentences.

CHAP. I.

When Capital Letters should be written.

GReat or Capital Letters are to begin:

1. Proper Names of all sorts, whether Persons or Places, as *Charles*, *England*, *London*.

2. All Names of Dignity and Offices, as *Highness*, *Lord*, *Mayor*, *Sherif*, &c.

3. All Names of Arts, Trades, &c. with the Names of the Implements belonging to each of them; as also the Authors or Managers of them should begin with Capitals, as *Smith*, *Hammer*, &c.

4. At the beginning of ſuch Words as are the main ſubject upon which you treat.

5. Every Emphatical Remarkable Word of ſpecial Note in a Sentence, ſhould be written with a Great Letter.

6. The Firſt Letter of every Line in a *Verſe* or *Metre*, muſt begin with a Capital.

7. At the Beginning of every Sentence after a full ſtop; and frequently after a Colon, if the matter be diſtinct.

8. The Names of Virtues and Vices.

9. The Names of all Creatures, Senſitive and Inſenſitive, as Man, Beaſt, Bird, Stone.

10. You muſt be ſure always to write a great (O) by it ſelf, and a great (I) by it ſelf, (the Perſon, ſpeaking of your ſelf) and at the ſame time always remembring to write a little (a) by it ſelf; unleſs it begins a Sentence or Verſe.

11. All Single Letters put for whole

whole Words, as *L.* for *Lord*, *J.* for *James*, &c.

12. All Materials of Houſekeeping, and indeed moſt Subſtantives may begin with a Great Letter.

13. Alſo when Letters are put for Figures of Number, as I, 1. V, 5. X, 10. L, 50. C, 100. D, 500. M, 1000.

But Capitals muſt never be written in the middle of a Word, nor mixt with ſmall Letters in any word.

CHAP. II.

Rules for Pronouncing, or Right Sounding of the ſeveral Syllables in Words.

WOrds of one Sllable are long or ſhort, (that is) when you take longer or ſhorter time to pronounce them. Syllables are long, either by an (e) at the end, or a Diphthong in the middle; otherwiſe they are ſhort.

But for Words of more than one Syllable, Theſe following Rules may be duly obſerved: For a Word may be knockt out of Joint in Speaking, as well as in Writing.

SECT. 1. *Accents in Words of Two Syllables.*

Rule 1. When an ending is joined to a Word of one Syllable, the firſt Syllable is accented or raiſed above the reſt; (either by ſounding the Vowel long, or doubling the Conſonant) as *able, ible, iſh, full, leſs, neſs, ſom, word, y,* or *ly, nòtable, crèdible, wàſpiſh, hùrtful, helpleſs, fitneſs, hàndſom, forward, hàrdy, hàrdly, heàrtily:* So the Ending of Verbs and the Comparative and Superlative degree, as *lòveſt, eſt, ing, er, ſweèter, ſweèteſt,* are not accented.

Rule 2. Words of two Syllables that end in (*er*) (except where (*er*) is the principal, as *deſèr, preſèr, reſèr*; and ſuch as end in (*our*) or (*ure*), as alſo in (*le*) or (*en*), the firſt is Accented, as *Tràder, Reàder, Hònour, figure*

figure, *humble*, *trundle*. And in others also, where the ending is a Compound Addition, or less principal part of the word, as *Cart-rope*, *likewise*, &c.

1. *Except*. Syllables which have (e) long; or the sound of (ee) (oo) (ae), as *degrèe*, *appeàr*, *frontièr*, *serène*, *suprème*, *behòve*, *maintain*, *obèy*; To which may be added, *begin*, *cajòle*, *carèss*, *carouse*, *cemènt*, *collògue*, *creàte*, *foment*, *perdùe*, *salùte*.

2. *Except*. Words compounded with a Verb, wherein the Verb hath the Accent; (whether it be the former or latter Syllable); as *back-bite*, *back-slide*, *breakfast*, *catchpoles*, *màke bate*, *pass-port*, *partake*.

Rule 3. When a Preposition is set before a Word of one Syllable, the Primitive Word by right requires the Accent, as, *collègue*, *pollùte*; and in very many others where the Composition easily appears, *a*, *al*, *as*, *be*, *de*, (except *atome*, *bèsome*; *decent*) follow the Rule of Prepositions. But these are excepted, *abject*, *accent*, *adjunct*,

àdvent, àspect, còmpact, còmpass, còncord, còncourse, cònduit, cònsul, òffice, òffer, pròffer, pèrfect, prèlate, pròduct, pròfit, prògress, prologue, pròmise, rèliques, rèspite, substance, suburbs, succour, suffer, surplice.

Rule 4. If an Ending is added to a Word of two Syllables, That which formerly had the Accent, still keeps it, as *adjoining, -ed, Concord-ance, pròfitable*; but from *protèst, pròtestant.*

SECT. 2. *Rules for Accents in Words of more than one Syllable.*

Rule 1. The last Syllable but two, bears the Accent; so that when an Ending of two Syllables is added to a Word of two Syllables, where the former Syllable bare the Accent, the Accent is translated to the last Syllable but two; as *active, activity.* so in all Words that end in (*ty*); But when (*ness*) is added to a Word of two Syllables, as after very many Adjectives, the Accent never changes its place, as *Righteousnes.* Except,

1. When

1. When the laſt Syllable is long by ſeveral Conſonants, as *accòmpliſh*, *abàndon*, *ignòble*, *illùſtrate*; and thoſe which end in (*ure*), except *òverture*.

2. Except, when the Vowel in the laſt Syllable but one is long, as *Affiànce*, *Affidàvit*, *Antecèdent*, *Armàdo*, *Balcony*, *Bravàdo*, *Carbonàdo*, *Cathèdral*, *Dandelion*, *Horizon*, *obdùrate*, *oppònent*, *pellùcid*, *precèdent*, *Recùſant*, *Vagàry*, *Vicegèrent*.

3. Except; when the ſound of the Conſonant in the laſt Syllable but one is doubled; as *admòniſh*, *alreàdy*, *appàrel*, *aſtoniſh*, *continue*, *depòſite*, *imbèzil*, *immòdeſt*, *exhìbite*, *exòtick*, *narcòtick*, *replèvy*, *retinue*, *revènue*, *diſinhèrit*.

4. Except ſome which lay the Accent upon the laſt Syllable, as *acquièſce*, *advertiſe*, *ap*, *com*, *re*, *prebènd*, *condeſcènd*, *debonàir*, *complaiſance*, *obſolète*, *evermòre*, *perſevère*, *ſubdivide*; and ſome compounded with *diſ*, as, *diſregàrd*, *diſ-reſpèct*.

5. Except Words compounded with *over*, which never endures the

Accent; nor *under*, except *ùnderling*, *ùnderwood*, *ùndermoſt*.

Rule 2. The Syllable before (i) pronounced as (ye); and the Syllable before, *ti*, *ſi*, *ci*, *ce*, pronounced as (ſh) or (zh), except *Eccleàſſiſtes* and *Eccleſiaſtical*; will always bear the Accent, as *ràpier*, *pòniard*, *queſtion*, *circumciſion*, *òcean*, *magician*, *compènion*, *communion*, and *uſual*: So words in *àtion*, *ètion*, *ìtion*, *òtion*, *ùſion*.

Rule 3. Some Nouns by tranſlating the Accent, are changed into Verbs; ſee the Table. Alſo to *còn-jure* or deal in Witchcraft; to *conjùre* highly to intreat; *dècent*, comely; *deſcènt*, going down; *mìnute* of time; *minùte*, ſmall.

Rule 4. Some which end in (y) for (e) ſhort, and (ble), which is ſounded without the Vowel, have two Accents, one in the fourth or fifth Syllable, accounting from the laſt, another fainter than the former, in the laſt but one, as *àcadèmy*, *àceſſàry*, *àcrimòny*, *àdmirable*, *àdverſary*, *àlimòny*, *àllegòry*, *àmbulatòry*, *àmiable*, *àmicable*,

àmicàble, *ànniversàry*, *àntimòny*, *àntiquàted*, *àpoplèxy*, *àrbitràry*, *àuditòry*, *àuxiliàry*, *hàbitàble*, *hieràrchy*, *ìgnomìny*, *nècessàry*, *nècromàncy*, *rèfractàry*, *sèdentàry*, *sèptenàry*; But *tèmperamènt*; and all Words of four or more Syllables, in (*ness*), have their Accents in the first and last Syllable.

Some are uncertainly accented in this or the other Syllable; at the Speaker's pleasure: such are *acceptable*, *contributing*, *corruptible*, *gallant*, *gazet*, *confessor*, *successor*: As also Proper Names, as *Beelzebub*, *Canaan*, *Capernaum*, *Thessalonica*, &c.

SECT. 3. *To these might be added a Rule of Duplication*, viz.

That the Consonant which follows the Third Vowel from the last, is generally doubled in pronouncing, though not in writing; not reckoning (e) final, which is Quiescent, as *àgitate*, *àgony*, *bìgamy*, *òminous*, *pòpular*.

Many Words have (d) sounded

 double,

double, as *solidity*, *validity*; but we seldom write (dd); so some with (v) doubled, as *quiver*, *rivet*, *several*; though we never (vv): And very often (l), as *equality*; and sometimes (n), as *iniquity*, besides *agat*, *atom*, *blemish*, *Camel*, *limit*, *mimick*, *obit*, *promise*, *Vicar*, *vigour*: And (c) put for (s), as *acid*, *audacity*, *capacity*, *dilacerate*, *decimate*, *edacity*, *explicite*, *loquacity*, *mendacity*, *municipal*, *placid*, *precipice*, *opacity*, *precocity*, *prejudicial*, *capacity*, *sagacity*, *salacity*, *solicitous*, *tenacity*, *taciturnity*, *veracity*, *vivacity*, *voracity*.

CHAP. III.

Of Points or Stops.

THe greatest use of Pointing, is that the sence may be distinguished; Either (1.) By the least breathing, which stops the Sentence, as, a *Comma*, or half Circle after this manner

manner (,). Or (2.) By a middle Breathing, which delays the ſence, markt thus (:) called a *Colon*. Or (3.) By a full Breathing, which concludes the Sence, called a *Period*, or full Stop, thus (.) Which, I am afraid, are as many as moſt will trouble themſelves withal; The three are of abſolute; That it appear to which, *This*, or *The other* Word or Sentence doth belong; for the want of true Pointing, frequently cauſes obſcurity, confuſion and contrariety, as for Example,

I ſaw a Peacock; with a fiery Tail
I ſaw a Blazing Star;

I ſay, due Pointing, alſo aſſiſts the Reader to a right Pronunciation, by raiſing or falling the Voice; according to the Sence, diſtinguiſhed by the ſeveral Stops.

For diſtinction ſake, theſe (7) are commonly uſed. A *Comma* (,). A *Semicolon* (;) A *Colon* (:) A *Period* (.) An *Interrogation* (?) An *Admiration* (!) And a *Parenthesis* ( ).

SECT. 1.

SECT. 1. *Of a Comma* (,)

A *Comma* (,) is the moſt frequent Stop, but of leaſt force, which makes a very little Pauſe, ſhort Stay, or diſtinction, between Words in the ſame Sentence. The uſe of this ſmalleſt diſtinction, is;

1. Chiefly to diſtinguiſh Words not coupled by the Conjunction (*and*) or the like. Whether of *Nouns*, Rom. 1. 29. *Full of Envy, Murder*, &c. or *Verbs*; as, *Frequently to Read, Meditate, Faſt, and Pray, are Tokens of a devout Mind.*

2. It is uſed to diſtinguiſh the Leſſer parts of a Sentence, 1 Cor. 6. 9, 10. *Neither Fornicaters, nor Idolaters, nor Adulterers*, &c.

3. It always includes the Vocative Caſe; Acts 26. 13. *At mid-day, O King,*

4. It often ſupplies the place of a Parentheſis, Acts 1. 4. *Which, ſaith he, ye have heard of me.*

5. The Ablative Caſe put abſolute

is

is included between (2) Commas, Luke 3. 1, 2. *Pontius Pilate being Governour of Judea.*

6. It is also frequently used before (to) the sign of the Infinitive Mood; when the Ablative Case with a Preposition begins the Clause; and the Principal Verb is placed after the Infinitive Mood; as, *In this case, to dispair, is dangerous.*

7. Always before an, &c. put a Comma.

8. Observe, That when (2) Words are coupled with a Conjunction, the Comma is needless, as, *I Love and Honour thee.*

9. But if several Words in a Sentence be coupled with a Conjunction, then the Comma is needful, whether the words coupled be of distinct signification or no; Acts 2, 9. *Parthians, and Medes,* &c. *To Cheat, and Cozen, and Flatter, become not an honest man.*

10. Before a Disjunctive or Discretive, a Comma is always needful; as,

To Fear, where there is no Fear; or *to be bold, where there is no Reason*; *argues a Fooliſh, or Fool-hardy Temper.*

11. After any Figure, put a *Comma* (if you uſe ſeveral together) as 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, 9, 20, 50, *&c.*

12. But if Chapter and Verſe come both together, they muſt be diſtinguiſhed by a full Stop, thus, *Chap.* 7. *Verſ.* 4. or *Chap.* 4, 5. *Verſ.* 8, 9, 10. *&c.*

SECT. 2. *Of a Semicolon.* (;)

A Semicolon (;) carries a greater ſtreſs, ſtays ſomewhat longer, and is a middle diſtinction, when there is as much of the Sentence behind as there is before; 'tis a greater Stop than a *Comma*, and leſs than a *Colon*. Prov. 3. 5. *Truſt in the Lord with all thine Heart; and Lean not to thine own Underſtanding:* Pſal. 34. 6. *This poor man cryed*, &c.

1. 'Tis moſt commonly uſed, when there is a ſmall Turning of Speech to another thing, as, *Thou ſtriveſt to know*

know the use of Riches; what Vertue is, never troubles thee.

2. It is ordinarily used after such Sayings as have a reason or detraction subjoined; usually beginning, *But, yet for,* &c. Prov. 24. 25, 26. *There be four things which are little upon Earth; but they are exceeding wise.*

This Half Colon is used most commonly in Writing instead of the Colon; but those who would write accurately must distinguish them, especially in long Sentences.

SECT. 3. *Of a Colon* (:)

A *Colon* (:) Is when there is full Sence, but not all the sence; not a perfect Sentence, because there is still more behind; and it is commonly set before the Reason given for what is before asserted; Rom. 8. 7. *The Carnal Mind is enmity against God: for it is not subject,* &c.

1. A *Colon* is of great use in distinction, after contrary things, when others of the same nature follow; as,

He

He loves to have a Hand in every thing, his own, and other Folks: Publick and Private: Sacred and Profane.

2. It is proper when a Similitude is the Propoſition; and the Application is the Reddition, Prov. 25. 15. *As cold Water to a Thirſty Soul: So is Good News from a far Country.* Prov. 27. 8. *As a Bird that wandereth from her Neſt: ſo is a Man that wandreth from his Place.*

SECT. 4. *Of a Period or Full Stop* (.)

This Stop, or *Full Point*, is uſed at the end of a *perfect Sentence*, or when the *ſence* is *finiſhed*, where the Voice in Reading muſt be ſtayed conſiderably; and the *Tenor* of it at laſt word muſt fall low; that both the Reader may recover his Breath, and the Hearer have him to reflect a little on what is ſaid; 1 Pet. 2. 17. *Honour all Men. Love the Brotherhood. Fear God. Honour the King.* All which four, are intire Sentences.

An Example of theſe four Stops we

we have, Pſal. 141. 5. *Let the Righteous ſmite me, it ſhall be a kindneſs; and let him reprove me, it ſhall be an excellent Oil, which ſhall not break my Head: for yet my Prayer alſo ſhall be in their Calamities.*

This full Stop ſo finiſhes a Sentence, Speech, or Diſcourſe, as that nothing ſeems to be depending, nor any thing more deſigned to be ſpoke, as to that particular; It is called a *Full Point*, becauſe the Reader may leave off there, the Sence being Compleat; as, *If thou doſt any ſhameful thing with pleaſure; The pleaſure paſſeth away, the ſhame remains: If thou doſt any think honeſtly with trouble; the trouble goes away, the honeſty remains.*

SECT. 5. *Of an Interrogation* (?)

An *Interrogation* is always uſed at the end of any direct Queſtion, to which an Anſwer may be given, thus, 1 Sam. 12. 13. *Whoſe Ox have I taken? Or whoſe Aſs have I taken?*

But ſometimes the Proponent (by continuing

continuing his Speech after the Words of the Question, seems to solve his own doubts; and then there needs not be an Interrogation; *As dost thou think him so much a Mad Man, to commit such a heinous Crime, as will be a perpetual Shame to him: I cannot believe it.*

SECT. 6. *Of an Admiration* (!)

'Tis used after Words or Sentences caused upon Surprize, Fear, Wonder, and Astonishment, as, *Good Good! O Strange! Wonderful!* 'Tis used after an Exclamative Speech, as, *Woe is me! Well a day! What shall I do?* Wringing of the Hands, or otherwise by Countenance or Gesture, expressing Grief or Sadness. 'Tis placed after any Expression of Wonder or Amazement, as Rom. 11. 33. *O the Depth of the Riches, both of the Wisdom and Knowledge of God! How unsearchable are his Judgments, and his Ways past finding out!*

SECT. 7.

SECT. 7. *Of a Parentheſis* ( )

'Tis an Interpoſition of one Sentence between another; before the Sence is finiſhed; like two Half Moons or half Circles, incloſing ſuch a Sentence within another, as may be left out; and yet the Sence remain perfect and intire; Including ſome Additional and Explanatory Words, more fully to illuſtrate the Diſcourſe; which may be uſed or omitted, and yet the Sence remain perfect; as, *Honour thy Father and thy Mother, (which is the firſt Commandment with promiſe) that it may be well with thee,* Epheſ. 6. 2, 3. *For I know that in mee, (that is in my Fleſh) dwelleth no good thing,* Rom. 7. 18.

A *Parentheſis* ought generally to be ſounded with a Lower Voice, or another kind of Tone; So, *Teach me, (I pray you) to Read*: Suppoſe, *(I pray you)* left out; It would not alter the Sence; yet it ſhould be ſounded ſomewhat different from the reſt: But the true

true framing of your Voice in a *Parenthesis* is better Learned by Hearing, and due attention to those that pronounce accurately.

But in your Writing, give as seldom occasion for this Note as you can, lest your Sentence be nauseated with it: Because it is an inclosure of Words more than the sence requires.

Observe in general, That Stops add great Grace and Credit to Writing.

CHAP. IV.

Of Points relating to Single Words.

SECT. 1. *Of an Apostrophus* (')

Observe,

1. THat an *Apostrophus* is a Note written just over the place of a Vowel or Consonant; or set over a Letter, to signific something left out or cut off, as *clos'd* for *closed*; *shou'd* for *should*.

But

But 'tis needless to write an Apostrophus, where (s) it set for (th), as *loves*, for (*he loveth*) there being nothing omitted, onely the (th), which in sound is but one Letter, is changed into (s).

2. An *Apostrophus* is used sometimes when two Syllables or Words are contracted into one, as, *'tis*, for *it is*; *'twere*, for *it were*; *hee'l*, for *hee will*; *th' Earth*, for *the Earth*; *part 'em*, or *part 'um*, for *part them*; *i'th'*, for *in the*; *I'll*, for *I will*; *ne'er*, for *never*; *o're*, for *over*: but this kind of Abbreviation is most used in Verse.

3. An Apostrophus is used to denote a Genitive Case, possession, or belonging to; as, *My Father's Land*; *my Wive's Son*; for, *Land of my Father*; *Son of my Wife*.

SECT. 21. *Of a Diæresis* (¨)

Diæresis or *Dialysis*, is a Note of a Diphthong parted into two Syllables, set over the latter Vowel; as *creäte*, *reäl*; and in most Proper Names,

Names in the Bible; except *Cain*, *Isaac*, *Beelzebub*, *Pharoah*, *Paul*, *Saul*, *Reuben*, *Theudas*, and *Canaan* the Land, but (*an*) are parted in *Canaân* the Son of *Noâh*.

SECT. 3. *Of an Hyphen, thus* (-) *markt.*

An *Hyphen* is a Note; (1.) Either of Connexion, or joining together the Syllables of the same Word, when one or more of them happen to be written in one Line, and the rest (for want of room) in another: where note (by the way) To avoid as much as you can such a separation; which disgraceth the Writing, and is displeasant to the Reader; But rather leave a small blank space at the end of the Line, and so contrive it, either by writing a little nearer or wider, that a long Word may not happen at the end of the Line: But if it cannot be prevented, be sure to part it so, that your syllables be truly

truly divided, as *Chil-dren*; not *Chil-dren*, when one part of a Word is written at the end of a Line (where your *Hyphen* is to be placed) and the other part of it at the beginning of the next Line; where another *Hyphen* is to be placed for better diſtinction. (2.) Where two or three whole Words by way of Elegancy are joined in one, ſuch kind of Compounds are uſually parted with an Hyphen, as *ſelf-love*, *Heart-ſearching*, *Common-wealth*, *Work-man-ſhip*, *Hand-Granado*, *Fancy-pleaſing-Faces*, *Fire-ſhovel*, *quick-ſighted*, *pale-faced*, *well-ſpring*, Prov. 16. 22. *ſome-times*, *Houſe-keeping*. In which kind of Compoſition our Language is ſecond to none, no, not to the Copious Greek it ſelf.

SECT. 4. *Of a Caret or Indultion* (A)

Denoting where a Word is wanting, or forgotten, and placed above the Line, where it ſhould come in thus (A). This mark, ſhews where ſome-

ſomething left out, and ſet down in another place, ought to be brought in, which is to be placed at the bottom of the Line, where the Sence requires the Word or Clauſe to be brought in; ſo it ſerves to bring in Letters or Words interlined.

CHAP. V.

Of Occaſional Marks.

1. AN *Aſterisk* or *Aſteriſm*, is uſed in ſeveral places; In the top, bottom, or margin of a Page, of ſide of a Leaf. 'Tis a Note of Illuſtration, ſo called, from its Star-like-form, thus (*) 'tis placed when one Sentence alludes to, or may be compared with another.

2. A Note of *Citation* or *Quotation*; when any thing is quoted from another Author; or taking another mans Words verbatim: Every Line's end

end is marked thus (“), which Printers call a double Comma turn'd.

3. An *Obelisk*, or *Dagger*, thus (†) Refers from the Matter to the Margin.

An *Index*, Is a Note like a Hand, (☞), with a Forefinger pointing out to something that is remarkable, worthy to be observed; some notable Saying or Sentence, and directs from the Margin to the Matter, or Body of the Page.

5. An *Eclipsis*, is a piece of a straight Line drawn at the beginning or ending of a Verse, or any part of a Sentence; Denoting that some part of the Verse or Sentence is left out, as

——*nothing can need a Lye*;
A fault that needs it most grows two thereby.

6. A *Section* thus markt (§), is used, when a Chapter or large Discourse, is divided into several parts, each beginning (as it were) a new Head of Discourse.

7. A *Column*, is half a side of a Leaf, as it is divided in our Bibles.

8. A *Margin*, is the Space, or Blank-place along the ſide of every Page.

9. When there is occaſion for ſeveral Remarks, 'tis done by ſmall Leters of the Alphabet, as, *a*, *b*, *c*, as in the Grammar, and many other Authors. So Annotations upon Scripture, or any other Comment; And ſometimes by Figures, as in Latin Authors.

10. *Parallels* or two Lines ſtraight up, thus (‖) uſed promiſcuouſly with an Obelisk or Dagger (†) in Annotations upon the Bible.

11. A *Paragraph* thus (¶) commonly preceeds a Sentence, which bears no dependance on what went before; But begins ſome new matter; and muſt not begin in the middle of a Line: And is uſed before ſeveral Verſes in the Bible.

12. *Paratheſis* [Expoſition] is the Explaining ſomething going before, contained between two Angular Lines after this manner [ ] called Crotchets or Brackets.

13. *Em-*

13. *Emphaſis*, [expreſs earneſtneſs] ſignifies the Force of the Sense of ſome particular Word or Words above others, and is uſually expreſt by putting ſuch Words into a different Character, either for kind; as Engliſh, or Italick Letters; or Bigneſs: A Capital at the beginning, or all the word Great Letters.

14. An Accent is the Elevation or liſting up of the Voice, as (*ri*) in *Horizon*, muſt be ſounded longer, than *Ho* or *zon:* ſo (*no*) in *ignoble*, muſt be ſounded long.

Now, Obſerve, never to ſtop or take breath in your Reading; but at a Stop or Point (that is) where the Sence ſtops. For the Omiſſion of Stops is the Confounding of the Sence, and the miſplacing them, is the perverting of the ſence; as *Chriſt ſaith, Saint* Peter *dyed for us*; Inſtead of; *Chriſt, ſaith Saint* Peter, *dyed for us.*

CHAP. VI.

Of Contractions or Abbreviations of ſeveral Words.

Obſerve 1. THat for a more compendious way of writing, ſome ſet one Letter or more over another for a perfect Syllable, as wth for with; w^{t} for what; w^{n} for when; wch for which; y^{t} for that; y^{e} for the; y^{n} for then; y^{m} for them; y^{u} for you; M^{r} for Maſter; M^{rs} for Miſtriſs *&c.* Some write y^{r} for your; and ſome write y^{r} for their.

But theſe Contractions, or ſhort Writing of ſeveral Words, I would adviſe to be uſed as ſeldom as may be; (1.) Becauſe it argues diſreſpect, or a kind of ſlighting: (2.) Becauſe many do not underſtand them: (3.) The frequent uſe of them are apt to ſpoil the

the Hand, especially of young beginners, and to make the sence of ordinary Writers altogether unintelligible.

If they seem at any time necessary, it must be, (1.) For Expedition sake; (2.) For Convenience of writing a great deal in a little space, and to prevent separation of Words at the end of Lines, which though it cannot be avoided in Printing; yet may be much prevented in Writing, to the no small Commendation of the Scribe, and Pleasure of the Reader.

However, Custom hath made some of these Contractions absolutely necessary; as, *&c.* for *et cætera*, in Latin, signifying (*the rest*), but 'tis commonly understood in English for, *and so forth*, or, *and so on*. *Viz.* or *vizt.* for *videlicet*; or rather *videre licet*, you may see: but in English, 'tis usualy written for, *to wit*, *namely*, or *that is to say*. *Mr.* for *Master*; and *Mrs.* for *Mistriss*: The Title before the Names of Men and Women; And *S.* or *St.* for *Saint*. *Sr.* for *Sir*.

Theſe Contractions, I ſay, are ſo frequent, both in Writing and Print, but eſpecially in Writing, that it is now grown ridiculous to write them in Letters at length.

Now becauſe too many Contractions are to be met withal in Manuſcripts or Writing, (not printed) I muſt explain them, not ſo much for imitation, as Prevention, and Inſtruction.

(i. e.) for *id, eſt*, in Latin; *that is*, in Engliſh (e. g.) for *Exempli gratia*. (v. g.) *Verbi gratia*, for *Examples ſake*, or, *as for Example*. (q.) for *quaſi*, *as it were*. (q. d.) for *quaſi diceret*; *as if he ſhould ſay* (v.) or (vid.) for *vide* in Latin; *ſee*, in Engliſh. ℔, for *per*, *by*; as ℔ *Annum*, *By the Year*. ℔ *Centum*, *By the Hundred*. *A. D.* or, *An. Dom.* for *Anno Domini*, *In the Year of our Lord*. *Mẽm.* for *Memorandum*; Engliſh *Be it remembred*.

A. B. for *Artium Baccalaurius*; Engliſh, *Bachelour of Art*.

M. A.

M. A. Artium Magiſter; Engliſh, *Maſter of Arts.*

B. D. Bachelour of Divinity.

D. D. Doctor of Divinity.

S. T. D. Sacroſanctæ Theologiæ Doctor; Engliſh, *Doctor of Divinity.*

L L. D. Legum Doctor; Engliſh, *Doctor of Law.*

M. D. Medicinæ Doctor; Engliſh, *Doctor of Phyſick.*

R. S. S. for *Regis Societatis Socius*; Engliſh, *Fellow of the Royal Society.*

Sc. for *ſcilicet*; or rather, *ſcire licet*, *You may know*; and is uſually taken in Engliſh, for *to wit*, *that is to ſay*, or *namely.*

M. S. S. for *Manuſcriptis*; Engliſh, *Manuſcripts* or *Books* (not printed) but *written.*

Exon, for *Exoniæ Civitas*, the City of *Exeter*. *Oxon*, for *Oxoniæ*, *Oxford*. *Roffen*, or *Roff.* for *Roffenſis*, *Rocheſter*. *Salop*, for *Salopiæ*, *Shrewſbury* or *Shropſhire*. *Ebor.* for *Eboracenſis*, *York*, or *Yorkſhire.*

So *Sarum*, for *Saliſbury.*

Berks, for *Berkſhire.*

Bucks,

Bucks, for *Buckinghamshire*.

P. for *pagina*, side or page of a Book.

L. a Line of a Book.

Fo. *4to.* *8vo.* *12mo.* Relating to the several Volumns of Books, as, *Fo.* for *Folium*; so that Books in Folio, are whole or half Sheets. Those in *4to*, are such as be folded up into four Parts or Leaves.

8vo. into 8 Parts or Leaves.

When you see *l. s. d. ob.* and *q.* set over Summs of Money; The

l. stands for *Libræ*, *Pounds*.

s. for *Solidi*, *shillings*.

d. for *Denarji*, *Pence*.

ob. for *Oboli*, *Half Pence*.

q. for *Quadrantes*, *Farthings*.

So commonly *Q.* for *Question*. *A* for *Answer*. *Obj.* for *Objection*. *Sol.* for *Solution*, or *Answer*. *Chap.* for *Chapter*. *V.* or *Ver.* for *Verse*.

So the first two or three Letters in the Names of the Books in the Bible, as *Gen.* for *Genesis*. *Mat.* for *Matthew*. *Rev.* for *Revelations*. And *Eccles*, for *Ecclesiasticus*; the Name of

of a Book in the *Apocrypha*. *R.* for *Reaſon*. *V.* for *Uſe*. *Dct.* for *Doctrine*. *Xſt.* for *Chriſt*. *Xmas* for *Chriſtmas*. *K.* for *King*. *L.* for *Lord*. *Xn.* for *Chriſtian*. *D.* for *Duke*. *Bp.* for *Biſhop*. *Kt.* for *Knight*. *Bart.* for *Baronet*. *Rt.* for *Right*. *H.* for *Highneſs*. *Hble* for *Honourable*. *Wp* for *Worſhip*. *Wll* for *Worſhipful*. *Lps* for *Lordſhips*. *Majty* for *Majeſty*. *Eſq;* for *Eſquire*. *Hd* for *Honoured*. *Col* for *Colonel*. *Capt* or *Cpt* for *Captain*. *Lieut* for *Lieutenant*. *Servt* for *Servant*. *Yrs* for *Yours*. *Pd* for *paid*. *dd* for *delivered* or *deliver*, on the outſide or Superſcription of a Letter. *Acct* for *Accompt*. *Recd* for *Received*. *Lr* for *Letter*. *Admrs* for *Adminiſtrators*. *Comrs* for *Commiſſioners*. *Agt* for *againſt*. *Amgt* for *amongſt*. *N. B.* for *Nota Benè*; in Engliſh, *mark well*.

Likewiſe the two or three firſt Letters of the Names of the Months, as, *Jan.* for *January*. *Feb.* for *February*, &c. So *7ber* for *September*, *8ber* for *October*. *9ber* for *November*.

And

And *xber* for *December*: And 95. for 1695.

So *Cant.* for *Canterbury*. *C. C. C.* for *Corpus Chriſti College*.

Alſo the two firſt Letters of Men and Womens Sir-Names, as well as Chriſtian Names, are frequently ſet for their whole Names; but moſt commonly not above the firſt, or two or three more of the Letters of the Chriſtian Name; eſpecially if it be long, are ſubſcribed in any Perſons Names at the bottom or end of Letters or Epiſtles. So we familiarly Contract the Chriſtian Names of the Youth of both Sexes; as, *Nab*, for *Abigal*: *Saumy* for *Alexander*: *Tony* for *Anthony*: *Auſtin* for *Auguſtin*: *Ann*, *Nann*, or *Nancy*: *Bat* for *Bartholomew*: *Ben* for *Benjamin*: *Clem.* for *Clement*: *Kit* for *Chriſtopher*: *Kate* for *Catherine*: *Dan.* for *Daniel*: *Dol.* for *Dorothy*: *Deb* for *Deborah*: *Nell* for *Elenor*: *Ned* for *Edward*: *Beſs*, *Betty*, for *Elizabeth*; *Frank*, both for *Francis* a Mans Name, and for *Frances* a Womans Name:

Greg,

Greg, for *Gregory*: *Hal*, *Harry*, for *Henry*: *Numph.* for *Humphry*: *Jo.* for *Joseph*: *Jos.* for *Joshua*: *Jemmy* for *James*: *Jack* for *John*: *Jug* for *Joan*: *Len.* for *Leonard*: *Pat*, *Mat*, for *Martha*: *Mat.* also for *Matthew*, a Mans Name: *Pal*, *Mal*, for *Mary*: *Meg*, for *Margaret*: *Madg*, for *Margery*. *Nick*, for *Nicholas*. *Nat*, for *Nathaniel*: *Nol* for *Oliver*: *Not* for *Ortowel*: *Pen*, for *Penelope*: *Pris*, for *Priscilla*: *Phil*, for *Philip*: *Bob*, *Robin*, for *Robert*: *Dick*, for *Richard*: *Beck* for *Rebeckah*: *Hodg* for *Roger*: *Sam* for *Samuel*: *Sim* for *Simon*: *Sol* for *Solomon*: *Sue* for *Susanna*: *Tom*, for *Thomas*: *Tim* for *Timothy*: *Val* for *Valentine*: *Prue* for *Prudence*: *Wat* for *Walter*: *Will* for *William*.

A strike, or short small flat Stroke over any Vowel, stands for (*n*), a little longer for (*m*), as, *Remember my Commendations*: also when there are 2 (*m*'s), they commonly are contracted into one by such a stroke over, thus (*m*): and some write (*con*) with a kind of a dash over it for (*tion*) when they end long words, especially;

ally; And many Fantaſtick Contractions, which had better be avoided, if we conſult the end of Writing, which is, that it may be eaſily read and underſtood.

CHAP. VII.

Of Words vulgarly ſpoken, and groſly miſtaken in Writing.

AS *Ax*, for *aſk*: *except*, for *accept*, a frequent Miſtake, tho' a quite contrary ſence, as if *accept* for *except*: *Buſhop*, for *Biſhop*: *Chimly* for *Chimney*: *Chorles*, for *Charles*: *dud*, for *did*: *dandur*, for *dandrif*: *eend*, for *end*: *een't*, for *is it not*: *Extree*, for *Axle-tree*: *Frankumſence*, for *Frankincenſe*: *Furmity*, for *Frumenty*: *Fut*, for *Foot*: *faw*, for *few*: *gim me*, or *gem me*, for *give me*: *gove*, for *gave*: *grift*, for *graft*; *git*, for *get*: *hundurd*, for *hundred*: *howſomever*, or

or *howzever*, for *howſoever*: *hild*, for *held*: *Hankercher*, for *Handkerchief*: *Impoſſable*, for *impoſſible*: *lat*, for *let*: *mought*, *med*, for *might*: *Meete*, for *Mice*: *Maracle*, for *Miracle*: *nother*, *neither*: *ommoſt*, for *almoſt*: *Wuts*, for *Oats*: *vp*, for *up*: *wun*, for *one*: *quawm*, for *qualm*: *Reddiſh*, for *Radiſh*: *ſez*, for *ſays*: So, (*ſh*) for (*ſ*) before (*u*), after the Weſt-Countrey-Dialect; as *ſhure*, for *ſure*: *Shugar*, for *Sugar*, &c. *skimmer*, for *ſcummer*: *ſqurge*, for *ſcourge*: *ſcrupelous*, for *ſcrupulous*: *ſtomp*, for *ſtamp*: *ſhet*, for *ſhut*: *ſarvice*, for *ſervice*: *terrable*, for *terrible*: *tunder*, for *tinder*: *thraſh*, for *threſh*: *thare*, for *their*, or, belonging to them: Likewiſe *thare*, for *there* a Place; though both have the ſame ſound of *thare*; yet we never write *thare* with an (*e*), and when to write (*ei*) or (*re*), the Sence muſt be carefully minded, leſt one be written for the other, which is very abſurd and ridiculous. So *truel* for *trowel*: *widſt*, *wudſt*, for *wouldſt*: *wull*, for *will*: *wuth*, for *with*: *wumme*, for *with me*:

whuther, for *whither*: *wuſted*, for *worſted*: *won't*, for *will not*: *want*, for *wont*: *yerb*, for *herb*: *yerth*, for *earth*: *you*, for *you*: *yeuſleſs*, for *uſeleſs*: *yeuſary*, for *uſury*, &c. With many more ſuch like Abſurdities you may daily find in the ordinary Writings of the vulgar ignorant ſort of People, which you ought to take ſpecial Care to avoid; and as you meet with them, to ſet them down in your Blank Paper-Book, (kept for that purpoſe,) in Alphabetical Order, and Corrected as you ſee in this Chapter; which if duely obſerved, and put in practice, will in a little time make you write True Engliſh competently well; nay, perhaps to your own Admiration; if you compare what you write after two or three Months exerciſing your ſelf in this courſe, with what you writ before. And for a further help, I hope the next Chapter will not be a little ſubſervient.

CHAP.

CHAP. VIII.

Of Words of the Like Sound, but Different Sence, and Various Spelling and Writting.

A

Absolute, Without exception: *Obsolete*, Out of use. *Accidence*, for Children; *Accidents*, Chances: *All*, in number: A Coblers *Awl*. *Alley*, narrow Street: *Allie* or *Ally*, an associate: *Allay*, to asswage: *Alloy* a Baser Metal. *Allow'd*, approved: To speak *aloud*. *Altar*, for Sacrifice: *Alter*, to change. *Angel*. or Spirit: *Angle*, a Corner: or to *Angle* for Fish. *Are*, glad or sad: *Air*, from the Sky: *Heir* to an Estate: *Hair* of the Head: *Hare*, that is hunted. To *Ear*, or Plow the Ground: *Here*, in this place: To *Hear* with the *Ear*: *Year*, or 12 Months: *Er'e*, or before. *Arrows*,

to ſhoot withal: *Aroſe*, did ariſe, *Arras*, rich Hangings: *Harraſs*, to tire out, or weary. *Aray* in Battle: *Array*, Cloathing. *Arrant*, Notorious: *Errand*, Buſineſs one goes about. *Aunt*, a Fathers or Mothers Siſter: *Ant*, a Piſmire. *Aſcent*, or going up: *Aſſent*, Agreement. *Ark* of *Noah*: *Arch-Angel*. *Aſp*, a Venemous Serpent: *Haſp* for a Door: *Aſſay* to try: *Eſſay*, a *Trial*, attempt or ſhort Diſcourſe. *Aſſiſtance*, help: *Aſſiſtants*, helpers. *Aſs*, a dull Beaſt: *As*, for Example, like; *Aſh*, a Tree, *Ask*, to enquire: *Ax*, to Hew with: *Acts*, Deeds. *Adieu*, Fare-well: *Adoo*, great Stir.

B

Bache'aur of Arts: *Bache'or*, a Man unmarried. *Bacon*, Swines Fleſh dryed: *Beacon*, on a Hill: To *Becken*, or Nod at. *Badg*, a Mark, or Token: *Batch*, of Bread. *Bays*, or Laurel: *Bayz*, a ſort of Cloth. *Bail*, ſecurity: *Bale*, or Pack. *Ball*, to play with: *Bawl*, to cry out: *Bald*, that hath

hath loſt his Hair. *Band*, for the Neck: *Bond*, for Money. *Bare*, naked: *Bear*, a wild Beaſt: To *bear* or ſuffer: *Beer*, to drink: *Bier*, to carry dead Corps on. *Buyer* of Goods: *Berry* of a Tree: *Bury* the Dead. *Baſe*, Vile: *Baſs*-Viol. *Bark* of a Tree: *Bark* like a Dog: *Barque*, or ſmall Ship. *Barriſter*, a Counſellour at the Bar: *Barratour*, a troubleſome Wrangler. *Battel*, or *Battail*, a Fight: To *Battle*, or Diet in a College. *Be*, is, are; *Bee*, that gathereth Honey. *Biever*, a fine Hat: *Bever*, a Repaſt between Meals. *Bellies*, Paunches: *Bellows* to blow with. *Beray*, defile: *Bewray*, diſcover. *Beſeech*, to entreat: *Beſiege*, to beſet with Souldiers. *Bitter*, not ſweet: *Bittour*, a Wild Fowl. *Blue*, Colour: *Blew*, did *Blow*. A *Bin* to keep Bread or Corn in: *Been*, waſt, were. A *Bile*, or Sore: To *Boil*, or Seethe. A *Bole*, or Lump: A *Boll* to waſh in: A *Bowl* to drink in: A *Boul* to trundle. *Boar*, an Hee-Swine: To *Bore* an Hole. A *Book* to read in: A

Buck of Cloaths; or the *Buck* or Hee of ſeveral Creatures, as Deer, Rabbits, &c. To *Bow*, or Bend: A *Bowe* to ſhoot with; *Boughs* or Branches: To *Bouze*, or Quaff: or drink exceſſively. To *Breed*, or engender: A *Brede* of Silk: *Bread* to eat: *Bred*, Educated, or brought up. *Boy*, Lad: *Buoy* of an Anchor. *Breaches*, Gaps, Diviſions: *Breeches*, that Men wear. *Bruit*, a Rumour: *Brute*, Beaſt. *Bullace*, great Sloes: *Bullets*, we ſhoot. *Burrough*, a Town corporate: *Burrow*, or hollow Place. To *Buy* with Money: *By* the *Bye*.

C

Caul, or Suet: To *Call* by Name: A *Cawl* like a Net, for Periwigs. *Centuary*, an Herb: *Century*, a 100 Years. *Sentinel*; (not *Centry*, nor *Sentry*,) a private Souldier upon the Watch. *Cenſer*, an Officer: *Cenſure*, or Reproof: A *Cenſor* for Incenſe. *Chear* or Victuals: *Cheer* up, and be merry. *Claws* of Birds: *Clauſe* of a Sentence. *Cellar* under Ground:

Sellar

Sellar of Wares. *Chair* to ſit on: *Chare*, little odd Buſineſs. *Chas'd*, purſued: *Chaſt*, undefiled. *Chews* the Cud: *Chuſe*, make choice. *Coat*, or outward Garment: To *Quote* or Cite an Author. *Choler*, Anger: *Collar*, Neck-band. *Common*, uſual: *Commune*, or talk together. *Coold*, made cold: *Could*, was able. *Conghing*, a ſtraining of the Lungs: A *Coffin* for a dead Body. *Counſel* or Advice: The *Council*-Houſe. To *Cozen*, or cheat: A *Couſin*, an Uncle or Aunts, Son or Daughter. *Coarſe* a dead Body: *Courſe*, not fine. *Currents*, Streams: *Corants*, a Fruit: *Currant*-Money. *Cannon*, or great Gun: *Canon*, a Church-Rule. *Car'd*, or did care: A *Card*, to work or play with. *Colour*, Blue, Red, &c. A *Culler*, one that picketh and chuſeth. *Candid*, fair, ſincere: *Candy'd* with Sugar. *Crow*, a Fowl: A *Croe* of Iron. *Cauſe*, occaſion: *Caſe*, condition. *Ceaſe*, leave off: *Seiſe*, lay hold on: *Size*, bigneſs. A *Champion*, one that fights for another: *Champain*,

Champain, plain open Fields. *Cymball*, a Musical Instrument: *Symbol*, a Mark or Sign. *Crowner*, or *Coroner*, an Officer inquiring after Murder: A *Corner*, or Bye-place. *Crew*, or did Crow like a Cock: *Crue*, Company. *Causes*, producing Effects: *Causey's*, paved Ways. *Cummin*, a Seed: *Coming*, moving forward. A *Cithern* for Musick: *Citron*, a Fruit. A *Cravet*, worn about the Neck: *Crewet*, a Goldsmith's melting Pot.

D

Dam, to stop Water: *Damm*, a Beast that brings forth young ones: *Damn*, Condemn: *Dame*, Mistriss. *Dear*, costly, or beloved: *Deer*, Venison, Hart, Buck, or Doe. *Decease*, death, or departure: *Disease*, Sickness, Distemper. *Deferr*, to delay: *Differ*, disagree. *Delegate*, or Deputy: *Delicate*, nice, dainty. *Demure*, modest: *Demurr*, debate, doubt. *Descent*, a going down, Pedigree: *Discent*, to disagree: *Decent*, handsome. *Disgest*, to concoct Victuals:

tuals: *Digeſt*, to ſet in order. *Dew* on the Graſs: *Due* or owing: *Adieu*, Godb'wy, or God be with you: *Dur*, Colour: *Done*, finiſhed. *Doe*, or ſhe Rabbit: *Dough* to make Bread of: To *Do* any thing. *Deſert*, Merit, alſo to forſake: *Deſart*, a Wilderneſs. *Deed*, Indenture: *Dead*, departed this Life. To *Dye* Cloth: To *Die*, or depart this World. *Duſt* of the Earth, Why *doſt* thou ſo? *Dolour*, grief: *Dollar*, a foreign Coin. *Doer*, hee that doth: *Door* of an Houſe.

E

Eat. Meat: *Yet*, notwithſtanding. *Eaſt*-Wind: *Yeaſt* to make Bread with. *Eyes* of the Body: *Ice*, frozen Water. *Eminent*, excellent: *Imminent*, depending. *Ean*, to bring forth Young, as Sheep do: *En'e*, for-even. *Early*, betimes: *Yearly*, Year after Year. *Yern*, to pity: *Yarn*, Woollen thread. *Earth*, the Ground: *Hearth* of a Chimney. *Eldern*, a Tree: *Elder*, more old. *Err*, miſtake: *Er'e*,

a

a while ſince. *Enough*, ſufficient; applyed to quantity or quality, is joined to the Singular Number; as Meat *Enough*: *Enow*, denoting Number, as men *enow*; joined to the Plural Number. *Ewe*, a Shee Sheep: *Yew*, a Tree. *Exorciſe*, to Conjure: *Exerciſe*, labour or diverſion.

F

Fain, glad: *Feign*, Counterfeit: *Fair*, Beautiful: Alſo, *Fair* or Market: *Fare*, Diet, alſo Coach-Hire or Wateridge: *Fear*, a Paſſion of the Mind. *Forth*, abroad: *Fourth*, in Number. *Fiend*, evil Spirits: *Fins* of *Fiſh*: *Find*, obtain: *Fine*, brave: or a mulct, *Fin'd* for Alderman: *Flea*, a ſort of Vermin: To *Flee*, or eſcape: *Flay* the Skin off. *Fly* as a Bird: *Flie*, a ſmall Inſect. *Flower* of the Field: *Flour* of Meal: *Floor* of a Room. *Friez*, Cloth: *Freez*, to Congeal. *Fir*-Tree: *Furr*-Gown. *Fowl*, great Birds: *Foul*, or Filthy. *Fit*, proportioned: *Fight*, fought, or did fight. *Furrs*, fine hairy Skins: *Furz*, a ſtiff prickly

prickly Shrub. A *Form* of Words: A *Fourm* to ſit on. A *Fence*, or Incloſure in the *Fens* or Marſh-Ground. A *File* of Souldiers; or to *File*, or rub with a *File*: A *Foil*, a ſmall overthrow; not a fair *Fall*; alſo, Accerſory Beauty, compared with worſe, or contrary. *Fore*, *before*, former; *Four*, a Number. *Foal*, a Colt: *Fool*, a ſilly Fellow. *Flax*, to make Linen of: *Flakes*, thin broad Particles (ſuppoſe) of Iron. *Fold*, wrap together: *Foal'd*, or brought forth a Colt.

G

Gentile, Handſome,: *Gentle* mild: *Gentiles*, Heathens: *Gentles*, Maggots. *Gauntlet*, a Souldiers Buff, or Iron Glove: to run the *Gantlop*, a way of Scourging Souldiers. *Geſture*, Carriage of the Body: *Jeſter*, or Witty Perſon, who cauſeth Laughter: *Gueſs*, think: *Gueſt*, a Friend. *Gnilt* in Conſcience: *Gilt* with Gold: *Clyſter*, to be injected up the Fundament. *Groan*, for Grief: *Grown* in Years. *Gard*, the

the great Hem of a Garment: The King's *Guard*. *Galleys*, Ships with Oars: *Gallows*, to Hang on. *Groat*, or Four Pence: *Grot*, or Cave. *Go'ſt* doſt go: *Ghoſt*, or Spirit. *Garden* for Herbs or Flowers: *Guardian*, one truſted with a Fatherleſs Child. A *Grey*, or Badger: A *Greyhound*; but *Gray*, a Colour. *Gun*, to ſhut with: *Gone*, went away.

H

To *Hake* or Spit: *Hawk*, a Bird of Prey. *Hach*, a diſh made of cold Meat: *Harſh*, rough: *Hatch* of a Door: To *Hatch* Chickens. To *Hale*, or pull: *Hall*, or publick Room: *Hail* from the Sky: *Ail*, or be Ill. *Hart*, or Deer: *Heart* in the Body: *Art*, Skill; *Art*, thou art. *Hell*, a place of Torment: *Heel* of the Foot; *Heal* a Wound; *Hee'l*, he will. *Herd* of Swine; *Heard*, or did hear; *Hard* as a Stone. *Haven*, for Ships; *Heaven*, a place of Glory. *Hy*, to make haſte; *High*, loſty, tall. *Hire*, Wages; *Higher* than you

you. *Hallow*, or make Holy; *Hollow*, empty; *Halloe*, or *Holloo*, to baul, or cry aloud as Hunts-men do. *Hole*, bored through; *Whole*, or intire; *Holy*, Sacred; *Holly*, a Tree; *Wholly*, altogether. *Home*, at ones own Houſe; *Whom*, what Man; *Holm*, Holy. *Hoop*, for a Veſſel; *Whoop*, to Halloe, or cry aloud. *Hoar*, or White Froſt; *Hoary*, or gray-headed; *Whore*, a Quean, Harlot, or Strumpet; *Hour*, or ſpace of time; *Our*, own. *Head*, of the Body; Take *Heed*. *Horſe*, a Beaſt; *Hoarſe* with a Cold. *Humble*, meek; *Umble* of a Deer. *Hearing*, giving Ear to; *Herring*, a Fiſh. *Hymn*, a Song; *Him*, that man. *Hens* and Chickens; from *Hence*.

I

I, my ſelf; *Eye*, to ſee with; *Ile*, a Walk in a Church; *I'll*, for I will; *Iſle*, an Iſland; Salad *Oyl*. *Idle*, ſloathful; *Idol*, or falſe God. *Incite*, ſtir up; *Inſight*, skill in Buſineſs. *Ingenious*, Witty; *Ingenuous*, good

 natured

natured. *Imply*, contain, or import; *Imploy*, to ſet on work. *Inn*, for Travellers; *In*, within this place. *Itch*, a Diſtemper; *Hitch*, or catch hold in. *Judge* on the Bench: *Jug*, Bottle. *Jerkin*, or ſhort Coat; *Jerking*, or Whipping.

K

Kennel, for Dogs; *Canal*, or middle of a Stream. *Kill*, or Murder; A Brick or Lime-*Kiln*. *Knave*, diſhoneſt man, *Nave*, of a Cart-Wheel; *Knight*, a Title of Honour; *Night* and Day; *Kin*. Kindred, *Keen*, ſharp.

L

Latin, Tongue; *Latten*, a ſort of Tin. *Lamb*, or young Sheep; to *Lamm*; or beat. *Lame*, one that halts. *Lance*, or ſpear; to *Launch*, a Ship. A *Laſs*, young Maid, or Damoſel. A *Laſt*, to make Shoes upon; firſt and *Laſt*: *Lead*, or guid; *Lead*, or guided; and *Lead*, a Metal, are all three written with the ſame Letters;

Letters; but *Lead*, or guided would be better, *Led*, without, an (a). *Leſſen*; to make leſs; to *Learn* a *Leſſon*. To *Liſten* or Hearken diligently; a *Leaper* or Jumper; a *Leper*, one that hath a Leproſy; *Leopard*, a ſpotted Beaſt. *Lain*, placed; *Lane*, a narrow Way, commonly between Hedges. *Leſs*, ſmaller; *Leaſt*, ſmalleſt; *Leſt*, a Conjunction Negative, or Note of forbidding, as, *leſt I chaſtiſe you*. *Leaſe*, with a ſoft ſhort (s) to glean; *Leaſe*, with long hard (ſ) an Indenture. A *Leaſh* of Hounds or Hares; alſo a Line to hold a Dog in. *Laid*, or ſet up, or away; to *Lade* or Load a Veſſel, Boat or Ship. *Leſſer*, more little; *Leaſure* or *Leiſure*, ſpare time. *Legions* of men; *Legends*, Idle Stories. *Leman*, a Bawd, or Strumpet; *Limon*, a Fruit; to *Limm* or Paint; *Limb*, a Member. *Lice*, filthy Vermin; *Lyes*, falſe Tales, Untruths; *Lies* along. *League* of Peace; *Leg* of the Body. *Line* in Writing; or *Line*, a ſmall Rope; and a *Loin* of any Creature. *Liturgy*,

Common-Prayer; *Lethargy*, a Sleepy Diſeaſe. *Lo*, behold; *Low*, not high. *Looſe*, with a hard long (ſ), debaucht, lewd: *Loose*, with a ſhort ſoft (s), to Untie: *Loſe*, to let go, or *Loſe* any thing. A *Louſe*, with a long hard (ſ); to *Louse*, with a ſoft ſhort (s); To look for *Lice*. *Loth*, unwilling: To *Loath*, diſdain, abhorr. *Leek*, an Herb: The *Leak* in a Ship.

M

Male, the Hee; *Mail*, a packet of Letters; A Coat of *Mail*, Armour; To *Maul*, or ſtrike. The Horſes *Mane*; *Main*, great, chief; as the *Main* Ocean. To *Manure* the Ground belonging to the *Mannour*-Houſe, after this *manner*. A *Map*, Deſcription of a Town or Country; A *Mop*, to waſh a Room with. *Mare*, that breeds Colts; *Maior*, or *Mayor* of a City; but *Major* in an Army. *Marred*, ſpoiled, corrupted; *Married*, joined in *Marriage*. *Marſh*, or Mariſh, a Moory place; *March*, the third Month; or the Souldiers *march*.

Maſs,

Maſs, a groſs lump of any thing; *Maſt* of a Ship; *Mayſt*, haſt Liberty. The *Mantil*-Tree, or croſs Beam of a Chimney; To *Mantle*, froth; alſo an upper looſe Garment. The *Mace* carried before the Maior; alſo a Spice. *Meſh*, or *Maſh*, a Mixture for a Horſe A *Meſs* of Meat or Pottage. *Medal*, a ſort of Coin; To *meddle*, or have to do with. *Meſſage*, Errand; *Meſſuage*, Tenement, or Farm-Houſe. *Medlar*, a Fruit; *Meddler*, a Buſy-body. *Melon*, a kind of Guord or Pumpkin; *Million*, Ten hundred thouſand 1000000. *Meat*, Food; *Meet*, fit, convenient; To *mete*, or meaſure. *Meeter*, fitter; *Metre*, Verſe or Rhythme. *Mettle*, courage; *Metal* of any *mineral*, as Braſs, Steel. *Mile*, 1000 Paces, or Eight Furlongs. To *moil*, or labour, much, hard. *Might*, Power; *Mite*, an Inſect in Cheeſe; alſo the ſmalleſt Coin. *Mind*, or Underſtanding; *Mine*, belonging to me; alſo a *Mine* of Gold, Silver, &c. *Moat*, or Pond round a Houſe; *Mote* in the Eye; *Moan*, or Lament; *Mown*

Graſs. *Mourning*, Lamentation; *Morning* and Night. *Morter*, to beat in; *Mortar*, made of Lime, &c. *Mower*, he that mows; *More* or leſs; *Moor*, a Black; alſo to *moor* a Ship. To *mowe* down Graſs or Corn; A *Mow* (ſounding *Mou*) a Rick of Corn or Hay. *Mole*, a Vermin, working under Ground; alſo a Mark or Spot in the Face or Body; likewiſe a Peer or Bank, or Fenſe made up againſt the Sea. *Mold*, to Caſt any thing in; *Mould*, fine crumbling Earth; To *mould* or Knead Bread: To *muſe*, or ſtudy; *Mews*, or *mues* for Hawks; *Sea-mews*, or Water-Birds. *Muſſel*, a Shel-fiſh; *Muſcle*, a moving part of the Body; To *muzzle*, or ſtop the Mouth.

N

Nay, no; *Neigh*, like a Horſe; *Nigh*, near; *Naught*, bad; *Nought*, nothing; *Nether* or *neather*, lower; *Neither*, none of them; *Niece* or *Neece*, a Brother or Siſters Daughter; *Nice*, curious, delicate. *Neſh*, or *Naſh*,

Naſh, tender, effeminate. For the *Nonce*, on purpoſe; *Nones*, or firſt part of the Month, after the Roman Account.

O

O, *Ow*, or indebted; *Oh*, alas! a Note of Bemoaning or Exclaiming. *O*, *Hoe*, or ſay you ſo; alſo *Ho*, a Note of Proclaiming, as *Ho*, *Yes*. *Off*, with (ff), after a Word of Action, as to *cut off*. But *of*, with a ſingle (f), before the Word it belongs to, as the *Fear of God*. *Ounce* in Weight; *Once*, one time. *One's*, of *One*; as *One's* Body; *One*, the firſt Number; *Own*, to acknowledge as one's own. *Oar*, to Row with; *Ore*, unrefined Metal. *Ore*, or *O'er*, for over. *Onion*, a Root; *Union*, agreement. *Oat* or *Oats*, Corn. *Ought*, to do any thing; *Out*, without. *Order*, Rule, Courſe or Method. *Ordure*, Dung. *Ordinary*, common; *Ordnary*, or place of Entertainment. *Ordinance*, or appointment; a Piece of *Ordnance* for War. *Off*, at diſtance; And, *Of*, concerning.

P

Palate of the Mouth; a *Pallet* Bed. *Palliate*, to cover or cloak Crimes. A *Pair*, or Match; as a *Pair* of Gloves; *Pare* the Rind off a *Pear* for a *Peer* or Lord: *Pier* or *Peer*, a Haven, or Fence againſt the Sea. *Panes* of Glaſs; *Pains* or Labour; *Pans* of Braſs. *Pail* for Water; *Pale*, or Wan; alſo a Fence. *Parſon* of the Pariſh; *Perſon*, any man. *Paraſite*, a Flatter for Victuals; *Parricide*, the Murder of a Father. *Paraphraſe*, a Plain Interpretation; *Periphraſe*, when one thing is expreſſed in many words. *Partition*, as, a Wall; *Petition*, or Humble Requeſt. *Patent*, Open, as the Kings *Letters Patents*; *Patins*, or *Pattens*, that Women wear, or a kind of wooden Shoes. *Patience*, the Grace of Suffering; *Patients*, under the Phyſicians Cure. *Paws*, of a Lyon; *Pauſe*, a ſtop or ſtay in ſpeaking. *Paſtor*, a Shepherd, or Miniſter; *Paſture* for Beaſts. *Piece*, or *Peece*, part, a Gun; *Peace*, quietneſs. *Peaſe*, or

or *Peas*, Pulſe; *Poiſe*, Weight of a Clock. A *Peſtil* and Mortar; a *Peſtle* of Pork. *Place*, Station, Space, or Room; *Plaice*, a Fiſh; *Pleas*, in Law; to *Pleaſe*, or delight. A *Play*, a Game; a *Plea*, or defence. *Price*, or Value; *Prize*, to ſet a Value; alſo a Booty, Reward; *Pries*, looks into. *Pole*, a long Stick; as Hop-*Poles*. *Poll*, the Head. To *Pore*, or fix the Eyes upon a thing; alſo Undiſcernable little Holes in the Skin of our Bodies, called *Pores*: *Poor* in Eſtate. *Power*, Might; and *Pour* out. *Peal*, or Ring of Bells; *Peel* that Bakers uſe; *Pill*, or Rind of a Tree; Alſo a *Pill* in Phyſick. *Principal*, or Chief; *Principle*, Fundamental Point, or Rule. *Precedent*, or Example; *Preſident*, an Head of a College, &c. *Pray*, beſeech; *Prey*, Booty or Spoil. *Prophet*, Foreteller; *Profit*, gain. *Plain*, eaſy, ſmooth; A *Plane* or Tool, that Joiners *plane* with; a *Plan* or Model. *Plait*, to ſet the Hair in order; *Plat*, a parcel of Ground; *Plot*, or Deſign. A *Pottle*, 2 Quarts;

a

a *Bottle*, a narrow mouth'd Veſſel. *Potion*, or quantity of Medicinal Drink or Phyſick; *Portion*, or Dowry. *Pence*, as two *pence*; *Pens* to write with. *Princes*, Kings Sons; *Princeſs*, Female Prince. *Pulls* doth pull; the *Pulſe* beats. *Plumb*, downright; *Plum*, a Fruit. A *Preſs*, or Croud; alſo a Wine or Printing-*Preſs*: But *Preſt*, or ready Money. *Privy* to, Conſcious; A *Privy*, Vault, or neceſſary Houſe of Office. To *Poach* an Egg; a *Pouch*, or great Purſe. *Puppies*, Whelps; *Puppets*, Bables made like Children.

Q

Queen, a King's Conſort; *Quean*, a lewd Woman or Harlot. *Quary* of Glaſs; *Quarry* of Stones: *Query*, a Queſtion: to *Quarrel*, or diſagree. *Quench* fire or thirſt; *Quince*, a Fruit.

R

Race, to run: *Raſe*, or *Raze*, to demoliſh or blot out: *Rays*, or Sun-Beams: to *Raiſe*, or lift up. To *Rear*, or

or raiſe up; *Rere* behind, as, *Rereward*. *Reins* of the Back, or Bridle: a Kings *Reign*: *Rain* from the Sky. A *Reed*, or Cane that grows in Water: to *Read* a Book; But I have *Read* a Book, is the ſame ſound with a *Red* Colour. *Rack*, Torment, *Wrack* of a Ship: *Rake* or Scrape together. *Rice*, Corn; *Riſe*, with a hard long (ſ), original advancement: but *Rise*, with ſhort ſoft (s), when one lifts up himſelf. *Reach* or *Stretch*; a miſerable *Wretch*; *Rich*, Wealthy. *Ranker*, more Ramiſh, full of hurtfulneſs; *Rancour*, inveterate hatred. *Reaſons*, Arguments; *Raiſins* of the Sun. *Reſt*, Sleep, Eaſe, the Reſidue; to *Wreſt*, twiſting by Force. *Ring*, a Round thing; *Wring*, ſqueeze; *Ry*, Corn; *Wry*, or awry, crooked. *Ro*, the ſoft or hard Milt of a Fiſh; a *Roe*-Buck; A *Row* or Bank of Trees; Alſo to *Row* with Oars; *Raw*, or Bloody; *Ruff*, or Plaited Band; to *Ruff* at Cards; *Rough*, rugged, courſe, not ſmooth. A ſingle or double *Rial*; a Spaniſh Coin, *Royal*, Kingly; *Real*, ſincere,

ſincere, in earneſt. *Raiſer*, hee that raiſeth; *Razor*, or *Raſor*, a ſhaving Inſtrument. *Root* of a Tree; *Rout*, or Rabble. *Rung* the Bells, *Wrung* his Hands. *Rime*, a Miſt; *Rhythme*, Verſe or Metre. By *Rote*, by Heart, without Rule, Reaſon, or Book; *Wrought*, Work done, or did work; *Wrote*, or did write. *Rowel* of a Spur; *Rule* to walk by.

§

A Bill of *Sale*; to *Sail* as a Ship. *Scarce*, hardly; *Scars*, Cuts or Wounds healed up in the Skin. *Scholars*, who learn; *Scullers*, little Boats *Sea*, the Main Ocean; *See*, A Biſhop's Juriſdiction. *See*, or behold; *Say*, or ſpeak; *Sey*, a ſort of Stuff for Cloathing. *Saviour*, our Lord Jeſus; *Saver*, he that ſaves; *Savour*, taſt or ſmell; *Safer*, more ſafe; *Saphyre*, a precious Stone. *Set*, laid, planted; *Sects*, Factions; *Sex*, Male or Female. *Senſe*, as Feeling; *Sence* of a Word. *Scent* or Smell, *Sent* to any place. *Saws* to *Saw* with; *Saw*, or did

did ſee; *Sauce* for Meat. *Seam* of a Garment; *Seam* or *Saim*, Hogs Fat. To Buy and *Sell*; *Cell*, a Cave under Ground. *Seat*, to ſit on; *Deceit*, cheating. *Share*, part, divide, *Shear*, clip; *Shire*, or County; *Sheer* quite off; *Sheep*, Cattle, a Beaſt; *Ship* at Sea. A Common *Shekel*, (from *Shelang* in Hebrew, a Shilling); A *Sickle* to Reap with. *Slow* in Pace, dull; *Sloe*, the Fruit of a black thorn buſh; *Slough*, old Skin, or Miry place. *Shittle*-Cock, a Weavers-*Shuttle*; *Subtil*, cunning. *Shoot* with a Gun; *Shout*, make a great Noiſe; to *ſhut* the Door. *Shew*, tell; *Shoe* for the Foot. *Sink* down; *Cinque*, five. *So*, thus; *Sow* Seed; *Sew* Cloth; *Soul* of the Body; *Sole* of the Feet, or alone; *Soal*, a Fiſh. The *Seal* of a Letter; to *Ciel* a Room: *Seol*, a kind of Fiſh Bought and *Sold*: *Soled* ſhoes: or *Soles* put on. *Summ* of Money; *Some* People. *Succour*, help; *Sucker*, a young Sprig. *Sun*, that ſhines; *Son*, of a Father. *Soon*, quickly; *Sown*, as Corn; *Swound*, or Trance; *Sound*,

or Noiſe. *Soure*, or ſharp; *Sore*, painful; *Sower*, of Seed; *Soar*, to fly aloft; *Swore*, did Swear. *Sight* of the Eyes; *Cite*, ſummon, or quote; *Site*, or Scituation. *Slight*, deſpiſe; *Sleight* of Hand. A *Slead* to drag things on; A *Sledge*, or huge Hammer. A *Sign*, or Mark: to *Sing* with the Voice: and to *ſinge* in the Flame. *Stood*, did ſtand: *Stud*, a ſmall Poſt. *Straight*, even quickly: *Streight*, diſtreſs, perplexity: the *Streights*, or narrow Seas. *Senior*, the Elder: *Siegnior*, a Lord. *Sith*, ſeeing that; *Sithe*, to mow with; to *ſeethe*, or boil: *Seeth*, or doth ſee. *Spoak* of a Cart: *Spake*, *Spoke*, or did ſpeak. *Spear*, a Weapon: *Spire*-Mint, an Herb: to *ſpare*, or ſave. He *ſtares*, or looks frighted: *Stares*, Birds ſo called: *Stairs* to go up by: *Stars* in the Sky. A *Steer*, or young Ox: to *ſtear* a Ship. *Statue*, or Image, Effigies or Pictures: *Stature*, height or bigneſs, proportion: *Statute*, Law. *Seaſin*, *Seiſin*, or *Seizure*, as Livery, or Poſſeſſion of part, for the whole. *Stile* in the Fields

Fields to go over: *Style*, or manner of Writing. *Sure*, certain: *Suer*, or *ſutor*, for Preferment or Marriage, or Woer: *Suit* in Law, or of Cloaths, or to agree with: *Suet*, of Beef or Mutton. *Steaks*, broyled or fryed Flesh: *Stakes* in the Hedge: A *ſtake*, or Wager. *Sighs* or Groans: *Sithes*, to mow with. *Soms*, Female Swine: *Souſe*, or pickled Entrals, as Tripe. *Stricter*, more ſtrict: A *Stricture* or Building: *ſeized*, taken into poſſeſſion: *Ceaſed*, given over. *Spice*, to Reliſh with: *Spies*, to diſcover. *Serious*, grave, ſober: *Serous*, Wheyiſh. *Sought*, did ſeek: *ſaw't*, did ſee it; *Spy'd* her, or did ſpy her: A *Spider's* Web. To *ſweep*, or make clean: a *ſwipe*, to draw up Water. *Siſe*, ſix: *Size*, Varniſh, or Proportion. *Staple*, or ſtanding Commodity: *Staple* of the Door: *Stable* for Horſes: *Stopple* for Bottles. *Salve*, a Plaiſter: *ſave*, or defend. *Satan*, the Devil: *Satin*, ſmooth Silken ſtuff. *Surgeon*, or Chirurgeon, that cures Wounds: *Sergeant*, or rather Serje-

ant at Law, or at Arms; or hee that Arreſteth men.

T

Tach, (loop, or hoop): *Tacks*, little Nails: *Tax*, or Ceſs. *Tale*, or Story: *Tale* of Money: *Tail* of a Beaſt, or Bird. *Tall* of Stature: *Teal*, a wild Water-Fowl. *Talent*, a Gift, or Natural Endowment; Parts; alſo a ſumm of Money in the Jewiſh Account, of Silver 187 *l.* 10 *s.* and of Gold 2250 *l.* The *Talons*, or Claws, of an Eagle or Hawk. *Tames*, or makes tame: *Thames*, the River ſounded, *Temms*; *Temſe*-Bread, or Bread ſifted with a fine *Temſe*-Sieve. *Tears*, that we weep: *Tares*, Weeds in Corn: *Tear* or Rend: *Teer* of Flax. *Teem*, with-Child: *Team* of Horſes. *Taſty*, ſavoury, *Teaſty*, angry: *Time* of day: *Thyme*, an Herb. *Teat*, or Nipple which a Child ſucks: *Tit*, a little Horſe. *There*, denotes a place, as *Where*? *There*. *Their*, notes poſſeſſion, as *their* own Books: *Thither*, implies motion to

a place; as *Whither*? *Thither*. *Thorow*, as to pierce thorow. *Through*, by means of, as *through* Jesus Christ. *Throw*, to cast off: *Thrush*, a singing Bird: *Truss*, to tye up: *Thrust*, to put off: *Thirst* for Drink. *Tittle*, a Point, or Speck: *Title*, of Honour, or Right to a thing. A *Tierce* of Wine, the sixth part of a Tun: *Terse*, wiped clean, without Scurf or Filth. *Tongues*, to speak with: *Tongs*, to make Fire with. *Tost*, in a Boat: *Toast* in Ale. *Tenor*, Summ, meaning or purport of a thing: also the *Tenor* in Musick: *Tenure*, right, manner of possessing. *Tide* of the Sea that Ebbs and Flows: *Ty'd*, bound. *To*, belonging to: The *Toe* of the Foot: *Two* in number: *Too* much: *Too*, also: *Towe*, Combing of Flax or Hemp, Ockam: To *Towe* or Hale the Boat: *Towze*, or loosen Wool, by pulling it frequently. *Tower*, or strong Building: To *Tour*, or fly high. *Toke*, Tribute: *Toll* the Bell. *Track*, Foot-steps: *Tract* or *Treatise*: *Treaty* of Peace. A Wooden *Trey*:

and *Tray*, or Number three. *Turbant*, a Turkish Cap: *Torbut*, a Seafish. *Throne*, a Kings stately Chair: *Thrown*, cast. *Tiles* of the House: *Toyles*, to catch Wild Beasts: to *Toil* and *Moil* or Labour hard; *Then*, at that time: *Than*, in Comparison.

V

Vacation, or Leisure: *Vocation*, calling: *Vane*, of a Steeple: *Vane*, or Idle: *Vein*, of the Body. *Vial*, a Glass: *Viol*, a Musical Instrument. *Value*, or Price: *Valley* between Hills: *Volly* of Shot. *Veil*, a Covering: *Vale*, a Valley: *Vitals*, not *Victuals*.

W

Wain, declining of the Moon: *Wan*, Pale, of a sickly look: *Wand*, or riding Rod. *Waist*, ones middle: *Waste*, desolate: *Wast*, wert: also a *Wart* on the Hand. *Weal*, or publick Good: *Wheel* of a Cart: *Wheal* or Pimple: *Wild*, untamed: *Wile*, craft: *Weild*, a Sword, *Weald* of *Kent*, or *Sussex*. *Ware*, Merchandize:

dize: *Wear*, and *Tear*; *Were*, as you were. *Weigh*, or try in a Balance: *Way*, that we walk in. *Wale*, great Thread in Stuff: *Wail*, or *Bewail*: *Waits*, he waiteth: *Waits*, the City Muſick. *Wier*, a Flood-Gate; *Wire*, of Gold, Silver, Braſs, Iron, Steel, &c. *Whoſe*, belonging to whom: *Hoſe* for Legs *Wicked*, ungodly: *Wicket*, a little half Door. *Where were* they? *Win*, to get a Game, or Wager. *Wind* that blows: *Wine*, of Grapes. *Witch*, that bewitcheth: *Which*, that. *Woad*, Dying ſtuff: *Wood*, Timber, Fewel. *Wo*, miſery: *Woe*, Court, or to be a Suiter. A *Rap*, or ſmart blow on the Pate or Head. To *W'rap*, or fold up.

Y

Yee, Perſons ſpoken to in the Plural Number. *Yea*, Yes. I, the firſt Perſon, as, I am. *Yet*, nevertheleſs; *It*, as, It is. *Yeaſt*, Barm: *Is't*, for, is it. *You*, thou, yee. *Yolk*, of Eggs: *Yoak* of Oxen. *Your*, belonging to you: *Yore*, in Old time: *Ewer*, a

ſmall

small necked Pot, brought to Persons of Quality's Tables, after the Voider, to pour Water upon their Hands over a Basin. *Ure*, Custom: *Ews*, Female Sheep. *Use*, or make *use* of. *Yield*, submit: *Guild*, as *Guild-Hall*. Woolen *Yarn*: To *Yern*, commiserate, or pity.

CHAP. IX.

Proper and Common Names the like Sound, but different Orthography.

A

Abel, a Mans Name: *Able*, sufficient. *Achor*, a Valley: *Acre* of Land: *Acorn*, of an Oak: *Augur*, or Southsayer: *Augre*, to bore Holes. *Abbat*, or *Abbot*, a Prelate of Monks. *Abet*: to maintain. *Alice*, a Womans Name. *Aloes*, a Bitter Drug.

B

Bede, a Mans Name: *Beads*, round things stringed. The Tower of *Babel*,

bel, or Confuſion: to *Bable*, *Babble*, or Prate: a *Bawble*, or Toy for Children. A *Baron*, or Noble-man: *Barren*, unfruitful. *Barbara*, a Womans Name: *Barbary*, a Countrey: A *Berberry*-Tree. *Berk*-ſhire; but *Bark* or Rind of a Tree.

C

Cain, a Mans Name: *Cane*, or Reed. *Callis*, a City in *France*: *Cadiz*, pronounced *Cales*, a City in *Spain*: *Chalice*, the Cup in the Sacrament. The *Capitol*, the main Caſtle in *Rome*: *Capital* Crime, worthy of Death. *Chicheſter*, a City in *Suſſex*: *Ciceſter*, for *Cirenceſter*, a Town in Gloceſterſhire. *Cox*, a Mans Name: *Cocks* that Crow.

D

Dauphin of *France*: or the French King's eldeſt Son: *Dolphin*, a Fiſh. *Devizes*, a Town in Wiltſhire: *Devices*, Tricks: *Diep*, a Town in *France*, lately burnt: A *Deep* Well. A Spaniſh *Don*, or Lord: *Done*, finiſhed.

Eſther, a Womans Name: *Eaſterday*, a Feſtival: *Yeſterday*, the day before

before to day. *Eaton*, a Town: *Eaten*, is eat up.

Francis, a Mans, and *Frances*, a Womans Name: but *Frank*, common to both, as well as *Frank* and Free.

God, our Creator, and Preserver: *Goad*, a long pricking Staff. *Grace*, a Womans Name; also, Virtue in the Soul: *Grase*, to eat *Grass*: *Greece*, a Country. *Griffith*, a Welsh Nam: *Gryphin*, a four legged Bird or Fowl. *Grene*, a Mans Name: *Green*, a Colour.

Herod, a King: *Herauld*, an Officer at Arms. *Hugh*, a Mans Name. *Hue*, Visage, Colour: *Hu* and Cry: *Hew* or *Hough*, to cut or fell: *Hough*, sounded *Huff*, in a great Pot or Huff.

James, a Mans Name: *Jambs*, side Post of Doors. *Joice*, a Womans Name: *Joies*, or Delights. *Joist*, a little Beam: *Juice* of an Orange. *Job*, a Mans Name: A *Jobb* of Work. *Joel* the Prophet: A *Jowl*, or rather *Joll* of Salmon

Leyden, the University in Holland:

Lead n,

Leaden, made of Lead: *Letice*, a Womans Name: *Lettuce*, an Herb: *Latteſſes*, or Croſs Bars of a Window.

Marſhal, the Name of ſeveral Offices: *Martial*, belonging to War. Warlike. *Martin*, a Mans Name: *Marten*, a Bird or a Ferret. *Mede*, a Mans Name: *Mead*, or Metheglin: *Medes*, a People: *Meade*, or Meadows. *Moor*, a man's Name: *More*, than that. *Maurice*, or *Morrice*, a mans name: *Morris*, or Moors dance.

Leigh, a mans name: *Ley*, or Ground.

Naſh, a mans name: to *Gnaſh* the Teeth: *Noahs Noſe*: *Nye*, a Name: *Nigh*, or near.

St. *Paul*: *Pall*, a Covering for an Herſe, or Coffin. *Pilate*, a mans Name: the *Pilot* that ſteers the Ship. *Rhode*, a Name: *Road*, or publick way: *Rode*, or did Ride. *Rachel*, *Jacob's* Wife: *Rakehell*, a notorious Rogue. *Rome*, a City: *Rome* or *Roam* to wander: *Room*, or Chamber.

Seir, Edom's Country: *Seer*, a Prophet: *Sire*, of a Whelp. *Saul*,

a

a Name: a Ships *Sayl.* *Sinai*, a Mountain: *Senna*, purging Leaves. *Stix*, the feigned River of Hell: *Sticks* of Wood. *Sion*, the City of *David*: a *Cion* or Graff.

Thamar, a Womans Name: *Tamer*, or more tame. *Walter*, a mans name. *Water*, one of the four Elements, as Fire, Air, and Water. *Venus*, a Name: a *Venice*-Glass. *Uz*, *Job*'s Country: *Us*, we. *Wales*, a Countrey: *Walls*, of a City. *Visier*, or Viceroy, under the Great Turk. *Vizzard*, to hide the Face: *Visage* or Countenance. *Tyre*, a Countrey: *Tyer*, or one that Ties: to *Tire*, or Weary. *Philip*, a Name: to *Fillip* with the Finger.

Now follow the Tables of Words, so often referred to in this Book, under several Heads.

TABLE I.

TABLE I.

(g) *ſounds hard like* (ghee) *before* (e) *and* (i).

IN *geld*, *geeſe*, *get*, *beget*, *forget*, *target*, *together*, *anger*, *conger*, (eel) *eager*, *vineger*, *finger*, *hanger*, *hunger*, *linger*, *longer*, *meager*, *monger*, *ſtringer*, *ſtronger*, *homogeneal*, *heterogeneous*: And when the (g) is doubled in any word, they muſt both be ſounded hard, like (ghe) as *dagger*, *dogger*, &c. though (e) or (i) follow. But *ſinger*, *eth*, *ed*, a Tune; and *ſinger*, *eth*, *ed*, the Hair off. Alſo *ſwinger*, *eth*, *ed*, with a Rope, and *ſwinger*, *eth*, *ed*, to beat much; Cannot be diſtinguiſhed one from the other, but by the ſence, the Letters being the ſame: For (g) ſounding hard before (i), ſee pag. 90. *Obſer.* 2. and *jib*, *jig*, *jill*, *jilt*, *jim*, *jingle*.

TABLE II.

Words ending in (ue) *and* (ew), *ſounding* (u).

Accrue, ague, argue, continue, enſue, glue, iſſue, perdue, purſue, reſcue, reſidue, retinue, revenue, tiſſue, true, value, vertue, due, hue, crue, blue, colour; cadew, curlew, eſchew, brew, brewes, dew, mildew, ewer, few, jewel, lewd, morphew, nephew, new, news, pewter, ſewer, ſhew, ſhrew, ſhrewd, ſtew, ſteward, tew, yew-tree. So the Preterperfect Tenſe of Verbs, as *blew, crew, drew, flew, ſnew*; from *blow, crow, fly, ſnow*, &c. And *askew, bontefew, clew, crew, crewel, embrew, mew, ſcrew, pew*, are written alſo with (*ue*).

TABLE III.

Words beginning with (wr).

Wrack, wrangle, wrap, wrath, wreath, wreck, wren, wrench, wreſtle, wretchedneſs; wriſt, wriggle, wring, wriſt, wrinkles,

wrinkles, *writes*, *writt n*, *writing*, *wrong*, *wroth*, *wrought*; *wrung* or *wrang*: So *a-wry*, and *be-wray*.

TABLE IV.
Words written with (x).

The ſound of (x) being (ks), It is expreſſed by (ct) before *ion*, in the middle of Words, and (ks) at the end of moſt words, except *Appendix*, *Apoplexy*, *Anxiety*, *Anxious*, *Betwixt*, *Commixtion*, *Complexion*, *Connexion*, *Fluxion*, *Defluxion*, *Doxy*, *Doxology*, *Luxation*, *Luxury*, *Luxuriant*, *Laxative*, *Perplexity*, *Relaxation*, *Vexation*: And words compounded with (ex) as *extreme*, or *extream*, &c. So *Ax*, *Box*, *flax*, *flix*, *flux*, *fix*, *ſox*, *mix*, *pox*, *ſix*, *ſex*, *text*, *vex*, *wax*: So *Exeter*, *Oxford*, *Saxons*, *Hoxton* in Shoreditch near London. *Artaxerxes*, *Maximinus*, and many other proper Names.

TABLE V.

Single Conſonants-Syllables made long with (e) *at the end.*

Ban, bane; *car, care*; *fat, fate*; *gap, gape*; *hat, hate*; *mad, made*; *man, mane*; *mat, mate*; *bit, bite*; *not, note*; *rod, rode*; *ſhin, ſhine*; &c. But for ſuch as have their ſound lengthned by Diphthongs, as *Net, neat, met, meat*, and *meet*, &c. Or by (gh) as *ſit, ſight*, or (gn) as *ſin, ſign*, and where (c) ſoft'ns, the ſound of (c) and (g) as, *rack, race*; *rag, rage*; I referr you to the foregoing Rules, and Obſervations, under ſuch Heads.

TABLE VI.

Words of 2. *Syllables written with a ſingle Conſonant between* 2. *Vowels, yet ſounded double.*

For words of (3) Syllables, Obſerve That the Conſonant which follows the 3d Vowel from the laſt (reckoning backward) is uſually doubled,

bled, according to the first rule under words, of more then two Syllables. See Part the 3d. Chap. 2d. Sect. 2. p. 102. 103. &c.

But for words of 2. Syllables doubling the single Consonant in the middle; we have no other Rule then what you will find under the 1st Section, of the 2d Capter, of the 3d Part of this Book, p. 100. 101. and Sect. 3. p. 105. 106. Where 'tis, observed, that in most words where, d, l, m, n, v, and (c) for long hard (ſ) are doubled in pronouncing, yet they are seldom or never doubled in writing, as *adage*, *adle*, *body*, *olive*, *colour*, *blemish*, *vomit*, *limen*, sounded *lemon*, *linen*, *tenant*, *peny*, *liver*, *never*, *acid*, *placd*: So, *agiate*, *beryl*, *borage*, *latin*, *atom*, *cabage*, *obit*, *hazard*, *heifer*, *City*, *orange*, *peril*, *periſh*, *pity*, *ſyrup*, *topick*, *ſpirit*, *ſtatue*, *ſtatute*, *vicar*, *vigour*, *courage*, *flouriſh*, *nouriſh*, *cheriſh*, *claret*, *flagon*, *forage*, *foreign*, *figure*, *profit*, *ſherif*, *very*, *merit*, *ſuburbs*, *rapid*, *vapid*, *wagon*, and ſomtimes where (s) ſounds ſoft like (z) tis

alſo doubled in pronouncing tho not in writing; *chiſel*, *buſy*, *pleaſant*, *pleaſure*, *treaſure*, *meaſure*, *roſin*, *priſon*, *phyſick*, *Weſand-pipe*. And diligent obſervation muſt ſupply the place of the reſt; but take notice (by the way,) That to double a Conſonant where it ought not to be doubled; and on the other ſide, To write a ſingle one where there ſhould be two, very much betrays and expoſeth the ignorance of the Scribe; Therefore herein you cannot be too careful, becauſe the pronouncing and writing is ſo various.

TABLE VII.

(ir) *Sounded* (ur).

Bird, *birch*, *birth*, *chirp*, *elixir*, *firkin*, *firmament*, *aſ-con-firm*, *firſt*, *flirt*, *lair*, *miracle*, *mirrour*, *mirth*, *mirrh*, *nadir*, *ſhirt*, *ſir-name*, *ſkirt*, *ſkirmiſh*, *ſpirt*, *ſquirt*, *ſquirrel*, *ſtir*, *ſtirrop*, *third*, *thirſt*, *thirteen*, *thirtieth*, *virgin*, *virginals*; *whirlpool*, *whirlwind*.

TABLE VIII.

Words ending in (ure) *ſounding* (ur) *ſhort.*

Such are derived from the latter ſupine *per-adventure, impoſture, juncture, lecture, manufacture, nature, paſture, preſſure, poſture, picture, rapture, portraicture, ſcripture, ſculpture, ſtructure, Tincture, torture, texture, veſture, tenure*; but; *demur, incur, murmur, occur*, and *ocour*, without (e) at the end.

TABLE IX.

Words ending in (our) *ſounding* (ur).

Arbour, armour, candour, colour, clamour, diſ-honour, dolour, interiour, governour, horrour, humour, labour, odour, paramour, rigour, rumour, ſaviour, ſavour, ſplendour, ſuccour, tumour, vapour, or ſmoak: but to *vaper* or boaſt with an (e) Tho theſe words are uſually written with our, yet they might as well be written (or) without the

the (u) for derivation ſake (tho they be ſounded ur) as in the following.

TABLE X.

Words ending (or) *ſounding* (ur).

Anceſtor, anchor, arbitrator, auditor, author, bachelor, chancellor, confeſſor, creator, creditor, doctor, donor, executor, factor, liquor, malefactor, mediator, metaphor, moderator, orator, Paſtor, progenitor, proctor, rector, ſenior, ſervitor, ſpectator, ſucceſſor, teſtator, traitor, tutor, victor, &c.

TABLE XI.

Words written with (aw).

Awkward, awl, for coblers, *bawble, bawl, brawl, brawn, crawl, dawning, drawers, ed, es, eth, ing, flawn, hawk, hawſer, lawn, prawn, pawn, prawn, ſpawl, ſpawn, ſprawl, ſtrawberry, tawney,* and (aw) at the end of all words; but (au) at the beginning and in the middle of all other words, except where ſingle (a) ſounds, au,

as, before l, and before r, in ſhort Syllables. See, Part 2: Chap. 1. Sect. 1. p. 29.

TABLE XII.

(ea) *Sounding* (ee) *or* (e) *long.*

Appeal, appear, appeaſe, arrear, beach, beacon, beadle, beagle, beaker, beam, bean, beleaguer, beſmear, bleareyed, beaſt, beat, beaver, bereave, bleach, bleak, breach, break, bream, ceaſe, cheap, chear, clear, cheat, cleaver, conceal, congeal, creak, cream, creature, deacon, deal, dean, deceaſe, de-in-creaſe, demeanour, dear, diſeaſe, dream, each, eager, eagle, ean, eaſement, eaſineſs, eaſt, eaſter, eat, intreat, eſcheat, eaſig, ears, extream, feal, feaſt, feat, fear, freak, glean, gear, greaſe, great, greaves, greazy, heal, hear, heap, heat, heath, heave, impeach, implead, leach, leaf, lean, leap, leaſe, leave, mead, meal, mean, meat, near, neat, ſteal, plead, pleaſe, peach, peacock, peal, preach, quean, queaſy, reach, ream, reap, reave, releaſe, repeal, repeat, retreat, reveal, ſea, ſeal, ſeam, ſear, ſeat, ſheaf, ſhears, ſheat,

ſheat, ſheath, ſneak, ſpeak, ſpear, ſphear, ſqueak, ſqueal, ſqueamiſh, ſteal, ſteam, ſtreamer, teach, teal, team, tears, treat, veal, wreak, weal, wean, weave, wheal, wheat.

TABLE XIII.

(ea) *ſounding* (e) *ſhort.*

Already, behead, bread, breadth, breakfaſt, breaſt, breath, cleanſe, deadly, dearth, death, dread, earth, endeavour, feather, heady, headlong, headſtall, headſtrong, health, heaven, heavy, leather, lead, leaven, leaveret, pageant, peaſant, pheaſant, pleaſant, pleaſure, reachleſs, ready, realm, ſhread, ſpread, ſteady, ſteadfaſt, ſtealth, ſweat, threatning, treachery, tread, wealth.

TABLE XIV.

Words written with (oa)

Approach, boaſt, boat, broach, coach, coal, coaſt, cloak, coar, coat, doat, incroach, float, foal, foam, goad, goal, goat, groan, hoan, hoar-frſt, hoary-neſs, hoarſneſs,

hoarſneſs, load, loaf, loathſome, moan, moat, oar, oath, oats, poach, reproach, roan, roach, road, ſhoal, ſhoar, ſoak, toad, woad.

TABLE XV.

(ow) *Sounding* (ou).

Allowance, bowels, bower, brown, bow, brow, browzing, carowſe, cow, cowardiſe, cowſlip, crown, dowager, dower, down, dowry, drown, drowzy, endowment, frown, gown, how, howl, lowd, lowre, lowſe, mow, now, owl, owze, plow, prow, renown, rowel, rowen, rowze, ſhowre, ſowthiſtle, ſowſe, tower, towre, towze, trowel, vow, vowel.

TABLE XVI.

(Gh) *Written but not ſounded in.*

Alight, almighty, benighted, burrough, delight, drought, eight, fraight, height, inveigh, lightning, lighter, lights, light-ſome, neigh, neighbour, ſprightlineſs, ſtreight, thigh, thorough, upright, weighty, wrought. See, pag 32.

TABLE

TABLE XVII.

Words begining with C. before e; i,

Ceaſe, *cedar*, *celandine*, *celebrate*, *celerity*, *celeſtial*, *celibate*, *cell*, *cellar*, *cement*, *centaur*, *centurion*, *cenſure*, *cenſer*, *cenſor*, *century*, *centre*, *ceſs*, *ceremony*, *certain*, *certify*, *ceruſs*, *cere-cloth*, *cider*, *cinder*, *cinamon*, *cinque-ports*, *circuit*, and words compounded with *circum*; as *circumſtance*, &c. *ciſtern*, *cite*, or ſummon, and its compounds as, *excite*, *incite*, *recite*, *cieling*, *city*, *citizen*, *cittadel*, *citern*, or *cithern* a muſical Inſtrument, *citron*, a fruit, *civet*, *civil*, *civility*, *cymbal*, *cypher*, *Cyprus*, a country, *cypreſs*, a tree or wood, *Cyrus*, moſt other words of the like ſound have (ſ) before (e) (i) and (y) at their beginning.

TABLE

TABLE XVIII.

Several middle Syllables written with (ce) *or* (ci) *ſounding,* (ſe) *or* (ſi).

Acerbity, acidity, adjacent, ancient, artificial, aſſociate, antecedent, chancellor, chancery, artificer, audacity, bracelet, beneficial, calcine, cancel, cancer, capacity, crucible, dancer, december, decide, decimation, dilacerate, dilucidate, edacity, emacerate, excruciate, explicite; fallacious, Imbecility; Grocer, imperceptible, incapacitate; incident, inceſt, inducement, innocence, intercede, intercept; invincible, lucration, mercer, magician, munificence, maleficence, mendacity, municipal, neceſſary, niceneſs, ocean, official; pacify, parcity, pence, pencil, perſpicuity; phyſician, placid; precept; precinct: precipice, precious, precipitate, precocity, predeceſſor, prejudicial, provincial; patrician, rhetorician, rapacity, recede, recite, reconcile, rejoice, rouncival, ſacerdotal ſagacity, ſalacity, ſerviceable; ſlicing ſimplicity, ſincerity, ſociety; ſolicitous

ſorcery, ſpacious, ſupercilious, ſuperficial; taciturnity; tenacity, veracity, viciſſitude; vivacity, voracity. And *de, ef, pro, in-ſufficient.* All words which have the ſound of (k) in one ſyllable, and (s) in the next; when (e) or (i) follows (cc) as *accelerate, acceſs, inacceſſable, accent, accept, accident, occidental, ſucceſs; ſuccinct:* except when the ſame ſound is expreſſed by (x). ſee (4) Table under (x) or when the like ſound is expreſſed at the end of words by (ct) before (ion) as, *benediction; collection, compunction, confection; conjunction, conſtruction, contradiction. Decoction, dereliction, deſtruction, diſtinction; fiction, fraction, function; induction, injunction, inſpection, inſtruction, inſurrection; interjection, introduction, juriſdiction, malediction, objection; obſtruction, putrefaction, reflection, ſanction, ſubjection, tranſaction, valediction, unction.*

TABLE

TABLE. XIX.

Words written (ſion) *with* (ſ)

Alluſion, animadverſion, aſperſion, circumciſion, compulſion, concluſion, confuſion, contuſion, convulſion; declenſion, deriſion, dimenſion, diverſion, effuſion, emulſion, evaſion, excurſion, expanſion, expulſion, extenſion; extruſion, Illuſion, inciſion, incurſion, inheſion, inſperſion, invaſion, irriſion, manſion, occaſion, penſion, perſwaſion, proviſion, reprehenſion, reverſion, revulſion, ſponſion, ſuffuſion, verſion; and all words that have the ſound of hard (ſs) muſt be ſure, to end in (ſion,) as, *compaſſion, concuſſion*; *com, de, ex, im, Oppreſſion, interſucceſſion*, &c. all other endings of the like ſound are written (tion) with a (t) except thoſe four with (x) ſee the 4th Table.

TABLE XX.

Words ending (cy) *with a* (c)

Arrogancy, clemency, complacency, confederacy, conſtancy; continency, democracy; efficacy, elegancy, eminency, excellency, exorbitancy, fallacy, impenitency, impertinency, impotency, infancy, innocency, incogitancy, legacy, mercy, necromancy, omnipotency, petulancy, policy, recumbency, reluctancy, ſupremacy, tendency, vehemency.

TABLE XXI.

Words written with (ſc) *and* (ſſ).

Acquieſce, adoleſcence, aſcend, aſcertain, concupiſcence, condeſcend, condeſcenſion, conſcience, conſcientious, conſcionable, conſcious, creſcent, creſcet, deſcend, diſcern, excreſcence, obſcene, omniſcience, reſcind, ſcene, ſcepter, ſciatica, ſcience, ſcimeter, tranſcendent; &c. Where note That in other words where the ſound bears hard upon the (ſ) in the the middle or

or end of a word 'tis uſualty doubled, as *aſſeſs*, *aſſemble*, *aſſent*, *aſſert*, *aſſeveration*; *aſſign*; *aſſimulate*, *aſſiſt*, *claſſick*; *diſſent*, *diſſertation*, *diſſever*, *diſſemble*, *diſſimulation*; *aſſiduity*, &c. I ſhould have here inſerted a Table of words written with (ſ) ſounding (z). But when I conſider they are ſo many, it will be too tedious, onely remember that moſt of them which have (ſ) between (z) vowels, ſound (z) and would better be diſtinguiſhed to the Eye, by a ſhort round (s) ſee pag. 85. onely theſe that follow are written with, (z).

TABLE XXII.

Words written with (z).

Amaze, *azure*, *blaze*, *braze*, *brazier*, *breez*, *buzz*; *buzzard*, *canonize*, *cantonize*, *dazle*, *dizzard*, *dizzy*, *drizle*, *embezil*, *gaze*, *gazet*; *glaze*, *glazier*, *guzzle*, *hazy*, *horizon*; *lazer*, *lazy*, *lozenge*, *magazine*; *maze*, *mizzle*, *moralize*, *muzzle*, *naturalize*, *piazzas* vulgarly called *Piaches*, as in Covent-

Garden, the Royal Exchange, &c. in London, *pulverize, patronize, recognize, sneeze, solemnize, squeeze, stanza, stigmatize, temporize, topaz, towze, toze, tweeze, whimzy, whizz, wizard,* &c.

TABLE XXIII.

Words written with (ch), *sounding* (k).

Alchimy, anarchy, anchorite, antichrist, archangel, chaos, character, chasm, chimera, chymist, chiromancy, chirurgeon, cholerick, chorus, chrism, chronicle, chronology, chyle, chymistry, echo, eucharist, eunuch; harpsichord, hierarchy, lohoch, machin; oligarchy, patriarch, parochial, paschal; scheme, scholar, tetrarch; but (ch) *is not sounded at all in schism* nor in *drachm.*

TABLE XXIV.

Words written with (ph) *sounding* (f).

Amphibious, Creatures that live upon the land and in the water both; as Otters, &c. *Aphorism*, *blasphemе*, *camphire*, *catastrophe*; *cipher*; *decipher*, *cosmography*, *diaphanous*, *elephant*, *epiphany*, *epitaph*; *euphony*, *graphical*; *hierogliphick*, *orphan*; *orthography*, *paraphrase*, *paragraph*; *philosopher*, *pheasant*; *philologer*, *philtre*; *phrase*, *phlebotomy*; *phylactery*, *physiognomy*, *prophet*, *triumph*, *trophee*, tis very absurd to write these with an (f).

TABLE XXV.

Words written with (y).

Analysis, *anonymous*; *antipe*; *apocrypha*, *chrystal*, *cylinder*; *cymbal*, *clyster*, *cypress*, *eleemosynary*; *etymology*, *halcyon*, *hybernal*; *hydra*, *hyperbole*, *hyphen*; *hypocondriack*, *hypocrisy*, *hyssop*; *hysterical*, *labyrinth*, *martyrology*; *myriad*,

myriad, *myrrh*, *myrtle*, *myſtery*, *nymph*, *onyx*, *polygamy*, *porphyry*, *pygmy*, *pyramyd*, *ſtyle*, *ſycamore*, *ſyllable*, *ſycophant*, *ſyllogiſm*, *ſymbal*, *ſymmetry*, *ſympathy*, *ſymphony*, *ſymptom*, *ſynagogue*, *ſynod*, *ſynopſis*, *ſyntax*, *ſyringe*, *ſyrup*, *ſyſtem*; *tympany*, *tyrant*, *typographical*, &c. 'Tis very improper, and contrary to the Greek derivation to write the aforeſaid (y) with an (i), as ſome ignorantly do.

TABLE XXXVI.

Subſtantives with long (ſ), and Verbs with ſhort (s) ſounding (z) for diſtinction ſake.

Abuſe, ill *uſe*, to *abuſe*, or *miſuſe*; a *refuſe* thing; to *refuſe* or deny: *Cloſe* or Ground fenced in; to *cloſe*, ſhut, cover, join together, or finiſh; *Cruſe*, a little Glaſs Vial, or kind of Earthen Bottle for Oyl; to *Cruze*, or ſcout about for Prey: A *Doſe* of Phyſick; to *Doſe*, ſtupify, or ſlumber: *Excuſe*, an Apology; to *Excuze*, to make an Apology: *Muſe*, a hole in

a

a Fence; to *Muse*, ſtudy or think: A *Preſent*; to *Preſent*: A *Premiſe*, or thing firſt premiſed; to *Premise*; ſo *Diverſe*, ſundry, ſeveral; and *Divers* under Water: *Elſe*, otherwiſe; *Ells* or Yards: *Falſe*, not true; *Falls*, doth fall; or *Falls*, Plural: *Looſe*, not faſtned, vitious; and *Loose*, or unty: To *Hiſs*, a Serpent-like noiſe, by forcing the Air through a Chink; and *His* own, or belonging to him. Where Note, that long (ſ) looks very ridiculous at the end of any word, without an (e); therefore be ſure to write a round ſhort (s) at the end of ſuch words as require (ſ) without (e) at the end; as, in the Third Perſon Singular of Verbs, *Sticks* for *Sticketh*; and in the Plural Number of Nouns; War, *Wars*; for moſt commonly Singulars are made Plurals by putting ſhort (s) at the end, (which always ſound ſoft like (z) to diſtinguiſh it from the long (ſ) ſounding hard) Except a *Brother*, *Brethren*; a *Chick*, *Chicken*; a *Child*, *Children*; a *Cow*, *Kine*; a *Sow*, *Swine*; a *Man*, *Men*;

a

a mouſe, mice; a louſe, lice; a foot, feet; gooſe, geeſe; a tooth, teeth; and ſuch as change (f) into (v.) as *loaf, loaves*, ſee part 2d. chap. 6. ſect. 4. p. 89. Except (*ſheep*) which is both ſingular and plural; never admitting (s) to diſtinguiſh the number, ſuppoſing the ſence muſt do that; ſo likewiſe when to ſound *born*, paſt *birth*, and *born*, ſounding *boorn*) ſupported or carried; they being both written with the ſame Letters; which brings me to

TABLE XXVII.

Of Nouns, which have the Accent in the firſt; and Verbs in the ſecond Syllable, written with the ſame Letters, being diſtinguiſhed onely by their Pronunciation.

àbſent to abſènt a còntèſt to contèſt
an àccent to accènt a còndùct to condùct
a cèment to cemènt a còmfort to comfòrt
a còllect to collèct a cònvert to convèrt
còndines hee confinès an extract to extràct
a còncord to concòrd a ferment to fermènt
a còmpound to compound frèquent frequènt

incenſe

incenſe, to *incènſe*; *prèmiſes*, he *premiſes*; an *òbject*, to *objèct*; a *rèfuſe*, to *refuſe*; a *ſurvey*, to *ſurvèy*; a *ſubject*, to *ſubjèct*; a *torment*, to *tormènt*; an *ùnite*, to *unite*.

TABLE XXVIII.

Such Verbs and Subſtantives as may be very well diſtinguiſhed thus;

Advice, to *adviſe*; the *chace*, to *chaſe*; *cloth*, to *cloath*; a *fancy*, to *fanſy*; a *licence*, to *licenſe*; a *plough*, to *plow*; a *practice*, to *practiſe*; a *prophecy*, to *propheſy*; a *recompence*, to *recompenſe*. A *còmvey*, to *convèy*; a *rèbel*, to *rebèl*; *unit*, to *unite*: So *hùmane*, when it comes before a Subſtantive, as *hùmane* Learning: But *humàne* after a Subſtantive; as Chriſt had two Natures, the one *divine*, the other *humàne*.

TABLE

TABLE XXIX.

Of (th) ſounded hard in theſe Nouns and ſoft like (dh) in their Verbs.

A *Bath*,	to *Bathe*,
A *Breath*,	to *Breathe*
A *Sheath*,	to *Sheathe*
So *Loath*,	to *Loathe*,
Forſooth;	to *Soothe*,

TABLE XXX.

Of the ſound of (th) and (dh) compared; tho' both written (th).

th	dh	th	dh
Both	*Boothe*	*Thief*	*Thee*
Broth	*Brother*	*Thick*	*Thence*
Sith that	*Sithe*	*Thigh*	*Thy*
Thanks	*That*	*Thin*	*Thine*
Thiſtle	*This*	*Thong*	*Thither*

P. S. Poſtſcript.

This eighth Obſervation, *viz.* That no Engliſh word ends in (ea) or (a) except theſe ſix: *flea*, *pea*, *plea*, *ſea*, *tea*, *yea*, ſhould follow, Obſ. 7. p. 57.

FINIS.

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